The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The French Army Corps on the Loire Beaten in Detail.

An Investigation of Gen. D'Aurelles' Conduct Ordered.

Gambetta Promises an Early Advance Movement.

THE SITUATION AT PARIS.

Apprehensions from the Eastern Difficulty Allayed.

The Canadians Wroth Over the President's Message.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

How the Army of the Loire was Beaten—Gambetta Promises an Early Resumption of the Forward Movement—Gen. D'Aurelles' Forces and Gens.

TOURS, Dec. 6.—The official reports of the battles near Orleans show that the Prussians attacked each corps *d'armée* separately in greater force, thus repulsing the left of the Army of the Loire and turning Orleans so as to render the evacuation of the town necessary. M. GAMBETTA has issued a circular to Prefects, saying the situation of the army is good. Heavy reinforcements of artillery are arriving, and the forward movement will soon be resumed. The opposition are attempting the circulation of false rumors to discourage and demoralize, but their assertions may be confidently denied. Yesterday the right wing of the Army of the Loire had successful engagements with the Prussians near Montargis.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

TOURS, Dec. 6—Evening.—Gen. D'AURELLES DE PALLADINES retreated from Orleans with a force believed to be 200,000 strong. He had 500 cannon. The Government authorities wished him to remain at Orleans and receive the Prussian attack, but they gave way to the General's opinion that the place was untenable. Subsequently the General fought to the utmost, but was powerless to affect anything. At 11:30 the Germans demanded the evacuation of the city, threatening to bombard it in case of refusal. The Prussians captured but few prisoners, and no ammunition.

COMMUNICATION WITH TOURS.

LONDON, Dec. 6—10 A. M.—The transmission of the President's Message and Mr. BOUTWELL's report eastward is just concluded, and the cable lines will now be able to accommodate other business. The telegraph lines connecting with Orleans gave out on Sunday, and the lines communicating with Toure were cut by the Prussian cavalry on Monday afternoon. Communication with Toure, partly by carriers, has, however, been re-established. The losses of the Germans have been exaggerated.

Dissatisfaction with Gen. D'Aurelles—An Investigation Ordered—A Prussian Attack on Toure Apprehended.

TOURS, Dec. 6—Evening.—The Government is in receipt of numerous dispatches from Gen. D'AURELLES DE PALLADINES. He announce that his retreat was completed in good order. He lost neither munitions nor provisions. There is much dissatisfaction with the General for having evacuated Orleans, and in order to give him an opportunity to defend himself, the Minister at War has charged three commissioners to inquire into the matter.

A great number of citizens have left Toure, fearing an attack by the Prussians. Most of the journals have also been removed to places of safety. The Government, however, has thus far evinced no intention of leaving.

Bellow News from Paris to the 4th Inst.—Gen. Trochu's Bulletins—German Estimate of the Result of the Sortie—What Mr. Washburne's Secretary Says.

TOURS, Dec. 5.—Another balloon from Paris has lately landed in this neighborhood. It brought dates from the beleaguered city to the 4th inst. The news received previously of the favorable state of affairs in Paris is fully confirmed. The carrier-pigeons sent from Toure with the messages of the Government were arriving regularly. The cold continued intense. The River Seine was full of floating ice.

BRAVERY OF THE TROOPS.

The morale of the troops was excellent. The Mobiles and National Guards fought bravely in the sorties on the 29th and 30th of November. The troops were actively employed in healthful exercises.

TROCHU'S BULLETINS.

Gen. TROCHU had published several war bulletins, giving the Parisians the latest news. He says, on the 2d inst. the Prussians attacked the French positions at Villiers and Champigny, but after a severe fight, lasting seven hours, they were compelled to fall back without accomplishing their object. Subsequently the Prussians renewed the attack at Nogent, but with no better success. On the night of the 3d Gen. DUCROT bivouacked at Vincennes. Up to that time he had taken about 400 prisoners.

GERMAN ACCOUNTS.

DRESDEN, Dec. 5—Evening.—The King of Saxony has received a telegram from Prince GEORGE to the effect that the enemy retired the day before behind the Marne, and that further offensive movements on the part of the besieged were impossible. He gives the total loss of the Saxons in the late engagements as follows: Officers, 49; rank and file, 2,100. The City of Orleans was evacuated by the French at 8 o'clock this morning.

PROSPECTS OF AN EARLY SURRENDER.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Minister WASHBURNE's Secretary writes from Paris that, according to his information, the French have been beaten at all points but one, and the end is apparently near at hand. The capitulation of Paris within three weeks is looked for. There have been no cases of starvation reported, although provisions are scarce and dear. Prominent members of the Provisional Government are accused of swindling, by means of fraudulent contracts for arms and food.

The German Loan in London and Berlin—Two German Officers Attempted to Capture a Town Alone—Frenchmen in Invaded Districts Declared Prisoners of War.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The introduction of the Prussian loan on the market here has been deferred.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The bankers of this city, on the 2d inst., paid in $2,000,000 of the new loan of 100,000,000 recently authorized by the Parliament. They announce their readiness to take 17,000,000 more.

GERMAN SPIES IN ALSACE.

LILLE, Dec. 5.—Yesterday, two Prussian officers appeared before the town of Peronne, in the Department of Somme, and demanded its surrender. The alleged that a Prussian army corps was encamped immediately in the rear of the town. They were promptly arrested and locked up. The railway to Albert will be restored

THE FOX WILL CASE

The Opening Yesterday—A Motion of Counsel Overruled—Testimony of Witnesses.

THE RUSSIA SUBSCRIPTION.

St. PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—Immediately after the publication of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's note to Earl GRANVILLE, private subscriptions were opened here for the purpose of building a fleet to operate on the Black Sea. The *Regierungsbote* ("Government Messenger"—official newspaper) published an editorial saying the scheme was not necessary, as the defenses were secure and this was a time of peace. It is understood the subscriptions have been prohibited by the Government.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

King William Invited to be Emperor—The Prussian Chambers—Mr. Motley—The English Stock Market and the President's Message—The Steam-ship Union.

MUNICH, Dec. 6.—The King of Bavaria has sent a note to King WILLIAM, inviting him to assume the title of Emperor of Germany. The assent of the authorities in the other States is also expected.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The *Berliner Kreuz Zeitung*, of today, says the Chambers will probably be convoked on the 12th inst.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The libel suit of EDMUNDS vs. GLADSTONE and others has been withdrawn.... It is said that minister MOTLEY will go to the Hague today.

LONDON, Dec. 6—1½ P. M.—At this hour the stock market is absolutely inactive, awaiting events in France and the effect of President GRANT's message. Some of the journals appear with a long synopsis of that document this morning, but none of them have any comments.

A dispatch from Peterhead, Scotland, dated Monday, 5th, announces that the North German Lloyd steamer *Hansa* has taken on board the passengers of the ill-fated steamer *Union*. They numbered 216. The cargo and stores go to Bremen in another steamer. It is now thought probable that the *Union* will be saved.

CANADA.

Opening of the Ontario Parliament—Speech by Lieut.-Gov. Mowtowat—The Toronto Globe on the President's Message—The Sentiment of the Dominion Capital.

TORONTO, Canada, Dec. 7.—The Lieutenant-Governor opened the Ontario Parliament today at 2 P. M. In his speech he congratulated the members on the increased prosperity of the Province, and the conclusion of the arbitration between Ontario and Quebec. He stated that a large surplus of funds remained unused in the public treasury, and recommended the applying of a portion of it, in developing the resources of the Province, by advancing the commercial and agricultural interests and stimulating well-considered and bona fide railroad enterprises into the free grant districts and to the lakes. He said, in conclusion, that the statistics show a large increase of the population by immigration. He will lay before the Legislature the report of the survey of the large area of land north of Lake Superior between Lakes Nipegon and Shebandowan, hitherto unexplored, containing large tracts of land well fitted for agricultural purposes. The Governor concludes by saying: "The state of the Province is hopeful in the extreme. With rapid advance in trade, agriculture and manufactures, and cheerfulness our own hearty preference for British institutions, we have no cause to envy the condition of our neighbors, and I hope this flattering prospect will not be marred by dissension among ourselves."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN TORONTO.

The *Globe*, in a long editorial on the President's Message, says: "With respect to the St. Lawrence navigation, it is only possible by the aid of canals, the work of Canadian enterprise. The river cannot even be reached without the shipping of the United States passing through the canal cut in Canadian territory. He surely hardly expects us to rectify the unfortunate geographical difficulties of his eight States aforesaid, with our own capital. To throw open our canals to American shipping without some equivalent would be a little too much for President GRANT to ask. As to the fisheries, the *Globe* says: Does it not occur to President GRANT that to come down upon Canada with his threats and bluster is the antipodes of courage? How is it that he is going by his acts to recognize us as an equal and independent Power the Colonial authority known as the Dominion of Canada, of which, as his language implies, he has no official knowledge? The construction of the treaty of 1818 is for Great Britain and the United States to settle. In maintenance of the treaty for the rights and the preservation of fisheries, England, with Canada, has every common interest. If President GRANT cannot see the false position in which he has placed himself, it may be hoped that Congress will discover it for him. He may exclude Canadian vessels from his ports, and try by any other petty means to harass us; that game was tried when the Reciprocity treaty was repealed, and we have thriven ever since beyond all anticipations. But if he has the right on his side, and does not want the courage, he will put all the ships from British ports, the Cunard and Inman steamers included, in the same category. President GRANT may be equal to the taking a broad and liberal view of the case, as its circumstances require, but his will is not omnipotent, and should weigh but lightly against the clear and obvious interests of the nation. These point at once to the removal of all grounds of irritation, all pretexts for crudes by unscrupulous party leaders, and all risks of collision between the Powers that should see the world an example of amity and peace; and it is certain that in thus paying homage to a higher principle, pecuniary gain to both Canada and the United States would be beyond all calculation."

THE MESSAGE IN OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—President GRANT's Message excites a considerable amount of comment in political circles here. It is understood that the Dominion Government have no idea of abandoning their present line of policy, although they cheerfully desirous of behaving in the most friendly manner to the United States. They feel, however, that the people of Canada have indorsed, and will sustain their policy, and also that the Imperial authorities have approved of the action of our Government in the matter.

FRAUDULENT INCOME RETURNS.

The Quiet Mode of Adjustment in Cincinnati—An Effort to Reform the Court—Unconstitutionality of the Delinquents.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7.—The newspapers are engaged in agitating somewhat the manner in which cases of fraudulent income returns have been adjusted here through the instrumentality of some of the Federal officers and the Courts. It appears that the Revenue Department, impressed that in some cases false income returns had been made here, detailed J. T. LOCKMAN as Assistant Assessor to correct them. Numerous cases were found; and for the purpose of adjusting them in a way to produce the least agitation, and at the same time, in the estimation of the authorities, to make the largest sum for the Government under the authority issued by the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, such persons were allowed to appear in court, after the adjustment of the penalty, by the Assessor of the First District, and confess

THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD MANIPULATORS.

Testimony of Jay Gould—Continuation of the Examination.

WEST INDIES.

The Cuban Cabinet—General Embarkation of Its Members for Spain—Excitement at Manzanillo—Protection of British Subjects.

HAVANA, Dec. 7.—Count VALMASEDA arrived here yesterday. Gen. DE RODAS went on board the ship to receive him. The bark *Rita*, from New-York, has arrived.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 7.—The British Consul at Manzanillo arrived here this morning, and asks the British Commodore to send a war vessel back with him immediately to protect the English and other foreign interests at Manzanillo, where the insurrection is at its height.

THE SOUTH.

Rumored Intention to Demand the Impeachment of Gov. Holden of North Carolina—Election of a United States Senator from Alabama—The Rival Governors.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 7.—It is reported here that within two days the House of Representatives will adopt a resolution sending a messenger to the bar of the Senate to demand the impeachment of Gov. HOLDEN.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 7.—Yesterday, in the House of the Alabama Legislature, FORRESTER was seated, and DAVIS, the sitting member, unseated. FORESTER having the certificate of election. The latter is a Republican, and DAVIS is a Democrat. DAVIS will probably regain the seat by contest, as he received a majority of the votes cast. In the joint convention, today, for the election of United States Senator, GOLDTHWAITE, Dem., received 68 votes; WARNER, Rep., 50, and HARALSON, Rep., 14. GOLDTHWAITE, having received one majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected for the term of six years from March next. FORESTER, seated yesterday, voted for WARNER, and one Democrat was absent on account of sickness; two Republicans, in the city, did not vote. GOLDTHWAITE has been Judge of the Circuit and Supreme Courts, and is an able lawyer. He has been a citizen of Montgomery over forty years, and the people are greatly rejoiced at his election. This morning, in the Circuit Court, Judge SMITH summoned W. H. SMITH, who still holds the Executive Chamber, to appear before him this afternoon and show cause for withholding the books and papers and other State documents from LINDSAY, who has formally demanded them.

At 3 o'clock SMITH appeared in Court. Pending the argument, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow, the Judge ordering the sheriff to take possession of all the State property mentioned in the warrant of arrest, until the Court meets. The disabilities of GOLDTHWAITE, Senator elect, were removed by act of Congress. There is great rejoicing to-night over the election of GOLDTHWAITE. Since dark, an immense meeting assembled here, at which guns were fired, speeches made, a procession formed, and Judge GOLDTHWAITE serenaded, to which he responded with a speech. Over 1,000 visitors who were here attending the Grand Lodge and Methodist Conference took part in the demonstration.

The South Carolina Senatorship—Re-election of Senator Robertson—The Hartsock Case—Municipal Election in Augusta, Ga.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 7.—The contest for the United States Senatorship was decided today in the Legislature at Columbia, by the re-election of Senator ROBERTSON. The vote stood, ROBERTSON, 69; BUTLER, Dem., 21; MOSES, 22, and CARDOZO, colored, 11.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—The steamer *Cortez* has arrived from New-York. She did not touch at Key West, and heard nothing of the crew of the *Mariposa*.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 7.—The municipal election took place today, and passed off quietly. The Democrats elected their Mayor by about 800 majority, and all their Council. Troops were sent from Atlanta, and stationed near the polls, but they did not interfere with the election. The Democrats have a grand rejoicing and illumination to-night.

Snow—The Tobacco Exchange Banquet—Gov. Walker on the Revenue Laws.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 7.—There was a slight fall of snow here this afternoon.... At the National Tobacco Exchange banquet here to-night, Gov. WALKER made a speech advocating a reform in the revenue. He stated that he was daily in the receipt of letters asking why Virginia could not pay the interest on her debt. He thought that so soon as the onerous burden of Federal taxation was lifted from her shoulders, she would be able to pay the interest promptly.

Assembling of the Virginia Legislature—Message of Gov. Walker.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 7.—The second session of the General Assembly of Virginia met this morning, and the annual message of the Governor was read. He said that never before in the history of the Commonwealth has a Legislature assembled upon which devolved greater responsibilities. On finances, he reiterates the views expressed at his inauguration, which had been endorsed by the best financiers in this country and England. Had the Legislature promptly adopted them, the State debt would have been reduced over $10,000,000 and the depreciated credit advanced from fifty to ninety cents on the dollar. In regard to the settlement of the debt between Virginia and West Virginia, he says the obvious meaning of all the legislation upon the subject is, that the amount due the State of Virginia, to be by her used in the liquidation of the original debt. The bonds are the bonds of Virginia and not of West Virginia, and to the treasury of Virginia the creditor looks for the payment of his debt. There is no reason for any hostility to the existing financial system, and that is a strict fulfillment of the solemn obligations. The better course is, for both States, to submit the whole question to arbitration. If all honorable means fail, there is left recourse to the Supreme Court of the United States. On the subject of the organization of the State militia he says that had he had the control of a single company of militia he would have quelled the disgraceful insurrection against the laws of the Commonwealth during the municipal difficulty. In regard to lands at Hide-waters, on which, after the war, by the authority of the Freedman's Bureau, a large number of colored people settled, and for whose removal a military force had become necessary, he says he appointed a detachment of troops, which had been sent by Gen. EMORY from Fortress Monroe, to escort the Sheriff of Norfolk County; but it was without any explanation recalled by the Federal Government, and the lives of officers and citizens, and the peace of the community, endangered. This was, in his opinion, an act of official discourtesy to a sovereign State, and of a most aggravated character, without a parallel in the history of this country. He also discourses on the subject of the boundary line of the State and the Penitentiary, and concludes in the following words: "In obedience to the law, in the maintenance of order, and the performance of all the duties appertaining to good citizenship, the people of Virginia challenge comparison with any State in the Union. Everywhere within the broad limits of the Commonwealth every citizen is safe, with life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, emerging from the

THE BANK CLERKS.

Annual Meeting of the Mutual Benefit Association—Interesting Reports and Addresses.

The second annual meeting of the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association was held last evening at Association Hall. The audience was quite numerous and composed largely of ladies.

Mr. JOHN B. WILLIAMS, President of the Metropolitan Bank, presided.

The opening address was delivered by Mr. J. B. WILLIAMS, after an overture by the band, and stated that the Association of Bank Clerks was formed for the purpose of enabling the members to combine together with the object of insuring their lives. The principle had been adopted by other associations and had been found to work well and there was no reason why it should not succeed in this Association. The members would know who were associated with them, and would have confidence in their associates. The speaker referred to the honesty of bank clerks as a rule, and said that it was remarkable, and very creditable, considering the vast amount of money daily passed through their hands, that there were so few defalcations occurring, and he thought that it reflected credit upon the class of men who were engaged in the business.

The annual report was then read by J. C. PARSONS, the President of the Association. There were 500 members now enrolled, and each representative of a member was entitled in case of a death to $950. The dues were fifty cents monthly, and the initiation fee was $2 50, with an assessment's fee of $1 in addition. The roll was being enlarged rapidly. It was suggested that the interest of $100,000 would enable the benefits to be largely increased, and a proposition had been made to establish a fund similar to that of the Bank of England, by which a clerk is pensioned after a certain number of years of service. Various London associations are organized for the sole purpose of benefiting their members in this way, and they have been very successful. Reference was made to the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, until it had attained the age of 100, and had now a very large fund. Instances of successful organizations on this plan were cited in the Police Mutual Aid Association, and the Young Men's Christian Association. Allusion was made to a recent article in the TIMES advocating the formation of an association for the purpose of insuring the lives of clerks for the benefit of their families, and the President said that the arguments used in favor of that measure would apply with equal force to this organization. Donations had been received to the amount of $11,048 from several of the City banks, and $16,013 from various private individuals. The treasurer's report showed that the permanent fund is $28,366, all of which is invested in bank. The total receipts from dues were $17,697; from interest, $11,042. There have been paid out in the two years $12,883, on fourteen deaths, and there were during the last year nine deaths of members. The superintendent of insurance had written to these gentlemen, and stated that the survivors had received the amount due them.

Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., was then introduced, and in the course of his remarks impressed upon his hearers the necessity of giving these young men encouragement. It needed no encouraging word, but substantial aid, which would build up the fund of the Association. Every one who was interested in banks should feel an interest in this institution. The speaker concluded by relating an anecdote of Dr. HAWKS, who, on a memorable occasion, compassed the audience with his head bent down, and upon raising it, gave utterance to the following words, and impressed them upon the minds of everything was the greatest happiness in life, and was a beautiful system of philosophy. The component parts of her system of philosophy were cheerfulness, amiability, love and laughter. She could adduce quotations from Scripture, but she would not, as Scripture could be quoted to support any cause or assertion. She would illustrate this by telling the anecdote of the tobacco chewer, who supported his filthy practice by the quotation, "Ye shall not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn." The chewer, when asked why he chewed, replied, "Because I have a mouth to chew with." The speaker then described the pleasure and sunshine which Jones diffused around, and the mirth which attended the supper-table. Viewing this varied picture, she said that to look on the bright side

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOSEPH AND HIS FRIEND. A Story of Pennsylvania. By BAYARD TAYLOR. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.

This is a quiet story of American country life. The plot is a simple one, development of individual character being the aim of the author. Life in a farming district, the simple education of the country, and the characters which are naturally formed by these influences, are portrayed with great skill, and the troubles which arise from the want of a broader education and richer culture, are depicted in a very striking manner.

The chief interest centres in the hero, Joseph Aiken, who at the beginning of the book is described as a shy, sensitive young man, reared in quiet simplicity, with every good and moral quality, but wanting in true manliness, and ignorant of mankind no less than of himself. The contact of this character with the world, its trials, temptations and deceits—the gradual dawning in Joseph's mind of a knowledge of real life, and his growth through bitter sufferings to a wiser, better, stronger, nobler nature—are all placed before the reader in a vivid manner. The other characters are finely drawn, and the description of shabby-genteel city life forms a striking feature in the work.

DOROTHY FOX. By the author of "How it All Happened," &c. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1870.

One of the elegantly-got-up series of reprints from *Good Words*, issued by Messrs. LIPPINCOTT. The story is of that quiet, unsensational character familiar to the readers of that periodical. From beginning to end, we cannot find anything like a double-dyed villain figure among the characters; there is neither an elopement, a murder or a divorce developed throughout the entire course of the narrative. While some readers may find such omissions intolerable, we have no doubt that many consider the variety an eminently agreeable one, and will follow the love-story of the fair and guileless little Quakeress, who figures as the heroine, with as much interest as they would the revelation of the hidden atrocities of the more spirited female characters familiar to modern fiction.

THE MONITIONS OF THE UNSEEN; OR, POEMS OF LOVE AND CHILDHOOD. By JEAN INGELOW. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

A new volume by this gifted writer is sure to be eagerly welcomed. Some of the poems are well known to us, but we are glad to see them, with others which are now collected in this attractive edition. The opening poem, which gives this title to the book, is a distinctive one, and is full of wise and tender teachings. It tells the story of the unselfish devotion of a life to the good of others, of unceasing labor which brings no reward, and of conscious despair and hopelessness. Then come "unseen monitions" from the spirits of a little child loved on earth, which make clear that naught that has been done is lost, which bring back hope to the suffering soul, so that he exclaims:

"I am glad to think
I am not bound to make the wrong go right;
But only to discern, and do
With cheerful heart the work that God appoints.
I will trust in Him.
That He can see this over-world and I will take
His will; leave the work He sendeth me
To be my choicest good."

The poem ends with this admonition:

"Why what are we!
What have we given, and what have we desired
To give the world?
There must be something wrong.
Look to it; let us mend our ways."

Then follow several love-songs. Among the rest are, "The Long White Seam," "Not in vain I Waited," "An Old Wife's Song," and "Binding Sheaves." The volume ends with two long poems, "The Two Margarets," which are full of beautiful descriptions and tender sentiment. The writer has fully sustained her reputation, and this book will add to her already numerous admirers.

EUROPEAN GUIDE BOOK. Illustrated. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1870.

A handsomely-got-up, carefully-digested and well-arranged *vade mecum* for American travelers in Europe. The information given is concise and to the point, leaving the volume unincumbered with superfluous details, which, if required at all, can be best obtained on the spots visited. The accompanying maps and plans are copious and appropriate, and a pretty close examination enables us to testify to their general accuracy and freshness. The illustrations are numerous, and some occasional evidences of almost mediæval antiquity of origin are very well executed. Altogether the volume is at once complete and reliable, and will doubtless meet with the unqualified approval of that section of the traveling public for whom it is intended.

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY IN FRANCE. By ERNEST RENAN. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

This is an essay published recently in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. It was written before the war, and it derives fresh interest in the light of present events. M. RENAN sketches the history of the great French Revolution, its causes and effects, and declares that France has miserably misunderstood the laws of modern liberty. He compares her with England, who has arrived at the most liberal form of government gradually and slowly, and asserts that after the violence of the revolution must come despotism—the Empire; but if condemned to this, her destruction is inevitable. France must have a representative Government; but a conservative one, he proclaims. "A constitutional monarchy, limited and controlled decentralization; less government; a strong organization of the commune, the department; a strong impulse given to individual activity in art, intellect, science, trade, manufactures and colonization, a policy decidedly pacific; an abandonment of territorial aggrandizement in Europe; the development of a good system of primary instruction, and of a superior education, capable of giving to the morals of the educated class the basis of a sound philosophy; the formation of an upper legislative chamber; entire liberty of association, and the gradual separation of Church and State." He predicts for France a series of sad misfortunes, but hopes she will still enjoy years of singular splendor. May his hopes be fruitless.

ILLUSTRATIONS TO GOETHE'S FAUST. Designed by PAUL KONEWKA. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

This is a very handsome gift-book. The illustrations are silhouette designs, which are very spirited and graceful. The English text is from BAYARD TAYLOR'S new translation. It is printed on rich tinted paper, and finely bound. At this Christmas season such a book as this cannot fail to be popular.

WHAT TO READ AND HOW TO READ. By CHARLES NORTON MOORE, M. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1870.

A guide to the reading public of a very comprehensive and convenient character. The hints as to how to read are not specially original, but are unquestionably just. The lists of what to read are carefully classified under the generally-received divisions of literature. The selection made bears all the marks of a judicious and cultured mind. For the student, the general reader or the library collector, the lists given here within very small compass of the standard works in all the ordinary departments of inquiry, will be found of very great service. The book is eminently calculated to exert a counteracting influence upon the aimless and desultory reading which is one of the characteristic faults of our time.

UNIVERSAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY AND MYTHOLOGY. Fifth Edition. In 2 vols. Vol. I. THOMAS, Editor. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 1870.

The further issues of this valuable work confirm the favorable opinion we have already pronounced upon it. The laborious minuteness of its details can only be fully appreciated by the reader who attempts to find any name of real eminence, however little known to popular fame, that is not included in it. Antiquity and modern times are equally done justice to, and the same judicious proportion is observed in the attention bestowed upon the subjects of notice.

—The *Western Monthly*, for December, is varied and interesting in its contents. "Chicago as a Port of Entry," by W. A. CROFFUT, is a very opportune discussion of a highly important subject. The necessity of opening the St. Lawrence to the commerce of the United States is advanced to, and, in the interests of the West, firmly insisted on. "The Personal Appearance of Great Men," by Dr. E. O. HAVEN, gives evidence of considerable research, and is written in a popular style. "Almost a Romance," by JAMES B. RUNNION, is a pleasing little narrative of the "The Labor Reform Party," by FREDERIC LOCKLEY, discusses with great moderation and fairness the proceedings of the late Congress of the National Labor Union at Cincinnati. The conclusion arrived at by the writer is that "the working class, in their combined efforts to limit a day's work to prevent cheap labor, to shorten the hours of labor, and to impose arbitrary and restrictive rules upon their employers, are working more against the substantial interests of the country than the selfish politicians whose venality they denounce. High wages per se, are not the working man's greatest boon, but such an unrestricted application of our powers of production that enough may be brought within the reach of all." The remaining papers in the number are: "Two Only Sons," by SOCRATES HYACINTH; "Our Earthquake," by ELIAS COLBERT; "Recollections of Judge Story," by WM. MATHEWS; "Weeping and Dreaming," by E. M. SHALLEY; "Under the Reign of the First Napoleon," by JOSEPHINE CLIFFORD; "Art in Chicago," by GEORGE B. UPTON, and "The Fortifications of Paris," by L. HASSELTON. The publishers announce that with the January number the name will be changed to the *Lakeside Monthly*.

The Knickerbocker, in Washington, organized a social Club last night. Two hundred and fifty gentlemen with their wives and daughters were present. The Club will meet every Saturday night.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

"Jewels" vs. Jewelry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A recent number of the TIMES contained some interesting extracts from "A chapter on the misuse of words, by RICHARD GRANT WHITE," than whom there is none more erudite on this special subject, but is he not mistaken in rendering a collection of jewels (jewelry) as "the place where jewels are kept?" His knowledge of our local politics might excuse his considering knavery as "the tenure of office;" but could he assign the bravery of our great Captains to other source than their own breasts? Would he, as a lawyer, prosecute Robbery as the wrong man in the right place, or Battery as an infraction of the law of the State of New-York called the Exemption act? Is not his derivation rather "*Locus a non lucendo*?"

A JEWELER.

Affairs in Europe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The crisis in European affairs seems to me so strangely misunderstood by our public, that I venture to offer through your paper some suggestions, based on many years' experience in eastern politics, as conspirator and the intimate friend of conspirators, official and non-official, as the official agent of our own Government, and the officious (and efficacious) of one or two others. There are business men in New-York and Boston who can certify that I forewarned them in June last, on returning from Europe, of the inevitable approach of the Franco-Prussian war, and of the present complications growing out of it. I had positive information while in Europe, last Winter, of preparations being made by the French Government of such extent that they could indicate nothing but imminent war. I knew, too, that the Prussian Government had been perfectly informed of the nature and extent of these preparations, and that Russia had been for several years preparing for a war; that her railways were ready in June last, and that all the popular influences which are worth weighing in Russia, were in favor of adolescent or Turkey as soon as the time came, which would be with the first Western complication.

Those who have followed the course of Russia in the Franco-Prussian affair, cannot doubt that a perfect understanding has always existed between Prussia and Russia. England has wished not to believe it, and has succeeded. Her good will was in the beginning unmistakably, and justly, with Prussia as the party in the right. A large majority of our own people sympathized in this attitude. But the moment that the Emperor disappeared from the conflict, and France, humiliated, was ready for peace, England erred in not risking everything to preserve her from further disaster and ruin. I am not expressing an opinion on the benefits of French, or Prussian predominance in Europe—my own feeling is that the Prussians are only Vandals, with the highest possible civilization and organization; but I know very little of that matter, as do most of our people—but of the true policy of England, which is a nation, not Vandal, though often wrong in her policy—not on the side of despotism, though the often puts herself there. She should never have been blinded as to the relations between Russia and Prussia, or have failed to see, as soon as 30 was sure, that the struggle between France and Prussia was one of desperate military organization against liberalism.

The point to which England was and still is one of our own Liberals, is still mistaken. In not seeing that the war in France was from the moment that Prussia became, as she always was, liberal, one for the intimate benefit of despotism or liberalism, and that the victory of Prussia was a little less the victory of Russia, and that this double victory will be the indemnity postponement of the hopes of the Liberal organization of Europe. England does not be frankly and resolutely liberal or she would see the dilemma, and that the prostration of France leaves Russia free to assert her claims to Eastern empire and to old Prussia in due when another step is to be made in her march to empire. She would also understand that the advantages, comparatively speaking, of France in the late movements are the real cause of the Russian hesitation and apparent change of tone on the Black Sea question, and that when the Prussian mastery is again restored, the Czar will be ready for his next move. DE PALLADINE'S unlucky victory, be itself no great matter, grows every day a more serious disaster for the allied Emperors, but a fortunate incident for liberalism if England has still the handihood to make common cause with the Republic.

It is difficult to see how a general war can be avoided. If France is to be saved, it can only be by an intervention which will spread the conflagration over the whole West, but which, by denying Prussia back, might leave time to meet Russia in the East. If France is lost, nothing will keep Russia [illegible] Black Sea or Turkey in Europe. A combination of England and the North has states still [illegible] might save Europe and as a temporary [illegible] English fleets in the Austrian and Italian [illegible] free [illegible] it [illegible] once disarmed [illegible] Austria and Italy [illegible] be paid in [illegible]

Pardon me, Sir, for what [illegible] There seems no hope that England will move till her own Empire is threatened, and that will be too late. The final victory of Prussia is regarded by business men as a step toward peace: to me it seems the certain preliminary of another far greater war. In this war England can only maintain her leadership by a declaration of liberalism as the bond of the league she will try to make. Italy is too thoroughly ruined by republicanism to be of any help to any Imperial cause, and Spain will [illegible] to the success of the ranks of the Republicans. For is there to-day any name but that of the Republic to which the people of the Western nations will respond, or on which England can organize a combination to beat back the Cossack and his brother the Uhlan?

I do not express an opinion as to whether such a republic as could obtain in Europe is worth more than the Empire which is its alternative, but I believe that the calculations based on any compromise of the present issues are certain to be wrong, and that instead of the French [illegible] pointing to a profound war, they open [illegible] only [illegible] and that a small one—of the avoidance of a general war; and its seems to me that if England, by any strange chance, should decide to interfere in favor of France, she would deserve our moral support and sympathy as much as she did when [illegible] Sebastopol.

I beg to sign myself [illegible]

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 5.

The Advertising Swindle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not wish to intrude on the valuable space of your columns, but as you have alluded to the advertising swindles of the Corporation, particularly in reference to the *Tribune*, owned by the ring, the public might like to be informed how much was paid to this paper in the year 1869. According to the last Controller's report, the

Amount thus paid to the *Tribune* was.....$70,000 00
To Ben. Wood, for advertising, &c.....49,475 57
To E. Jones & Co., printing, &c.....20,268 56

Total.....$139,744 13

All for the Corporate Council, and exclusive of other bills paid to newspapers by the various Departments. All other items are on the same grand scale. Can we wonder why certain officials are so rich? The public seem willing to become the victims of fraud and extravagance in the office, preferring life to active oppressors. Nothing appears to be left which animated the gallant SPIRITS OF '76.

JAPAN.

The Recent Neutrality Proclamation—A Strong and Original Document—Silk-Worms—Japanese Paper Money—The Rice Crop.

From Our Own Correspondent.

YOKOHAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1870.

The full text of the neutrality proclamation, respecting the Franco-German war, has recently been published, and it contains one or two clauses which will probably strike American readers as "neutral with a vengeance." It contains thirteen clauses in all, the first of which, if adhered to, will put an effectual damper upon any manifestation of sympathy. It runs as follows:

"It is ordered that all Japanese subjects, in consequence of the neutral attitude of Japan, abstain from discussing the question as to which side is right or wrong, in, not only in written documents but in conversation."

An order will be obeyed whenever one Japanese is in the presence of another, owing to the inconceivable extent to which the spy system prevails in this country. No one is safe from his neighbor, and, as is well known, every official was, until very recently, "duplicated," the one acting as a spy upon the actions of the other. People fond of sentiments may find amusement in the fact that the two crimes most abhorred in Ireland are here not only commonly practiced but honored—unchastity and "informing." To return, however to my text. Japanese men of war have been ordered to the various ports to enforce the neutrality proclamation, which, in addition to containing regulations similar to those laid down at home, provide for the furnishing of "imperial supplies" only to the war vessels of either nationality. Two of these vessels remain here, two are sent to Simagawa, three to Hiogo, three to Nagasaki, and one to Hakodate. So woe betide any unfortunate native seduced into expressing a natural preference for the flag whose officers pay him most honestly for his small wares!

SILKWORMS.

The war in Europe has, as I have previously observed, greatly interfered with the silk trade, and the stagnation continues even yet. Stocks have been accumulating, but I hear that a few settlements will probably be made before long. I may note that the first eggs of the season will be sent to Italy by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer through the Suez Canal—thereby avoiding the transhipment hitherto necessary and the possible injury of the cards. The temporary loss of the French market is much felt by foreign houses, but has less effect on the Japanese, they being manufacturers as well as breeders. But a slight decrease in the retail price of silk goods is noticeable.

COUNTERFEITING KINSATS.

Most people nowadays have heard of the Japanese "paper money," or *Kinsats*, (why not Kinsats, I can't say,) but few of your readers probably have seen them. They consist of oblong strips of cardboard, about 2½x¾ inches, and printed on both sides, the Government stamp in red ink being impressed over the amount. They are so remarkably easy to imitate (a friend of mine got the blocks cut by a Chinaman for an illustrated magazine—Imperial seal and all—and actually deceived a Japanese with a specimen he made) that the only wonder is that counterfeitings not more common. It has, however, been tolerably fashionable of late, and at Nee-gata seven men recently lost their heads (in a literal sense) for the offense. A Chinaman, with two Japanese as accomplices, was very lately caught at a similar game in this settlement, and public opinion being shocked at the idea of beheading men for writing on the wrong piece of paper, a vigorous effort has been made by the consular body to get them off the extreme penalty. The native Government doesn't appear to "see it," but will doubtless yield, if it has not already done so, to the pressure put upon it.

THE RICE CROP—TRADE MATTERS.

The principal rice districts of the Empire is the Province of Echigo of which Neegata is the port, and all except speculative importers are glad to hear that the crop promises fairly well. Plentiful rice means, in this country, prosperity and trade, while scarcity forebodes, with equal certainty, disturbance and plunder. Last year the harvest was very deficient, and much suffering ensued, especially at Hiogo and Osaca, and this has induced great activity in the export trade. The imports have change them for the prime necessary of Japanese life. Happily there is no little danger of scarcity now, but the dread of it gave a strong impetus to general trade, and may thus have proved a "blessing in disguise" as the local journal not inaptly terms it.

The railroad is progressing. But we are rather in the dark about the how, which it was understood was to pay for it. Some buyers are in trouble for silkworm bill notes, if the Tokio horse-race commences to run regularly from end to end of the island.

OKESIMA.

The French Subscription.

M. VATABLE, the Treasurer of the French Subscription Committee in this City, renders the following official account:

Received last week.....$4,118 85
Previous subscriptions.....87,795 19

Total.....$92,014 72
Disbursements.....54,537 07

Balance on hand.....$37,477 65

From M. D'ORMESCHE, a check for $600 was received by Messrs. LASSALLE & Co., the proceeds of a series of French lectures given by the above-named gentleman at Steinway Hall. The French inhabitants of Dutchess, Perry County, made a remittance of $100 in aid of the relief funds.

From San Francisco, it is announced that the French residents have raised $5,000 ready for transmission to France, in addition to previous contributions, making a total of $110,094, including the proceeds of the Ladies' Fair, amounting to $31,000, of the funds will be transmitted directly to the Minister of the Interior at Tours. Besides these amounts, $34,000 have been received for the national defense by the French residents at San Francisco.

Question as to the Jurisdiction of Judge Benedict.

It is understood that the counsel for ALEXIS NICHOLAI will apply to Judge WOODRUFF, at the United States Circuit Court, today, for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of NICHOLAI, who is a Russian, was convicted of counterfeiting a short time ago, and was remanded to Ludlow-street Jail to await sentence. The trial took place before Judge BENEDICT. As the Circuit Court, and the [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] for the Eastern District [illegible]

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Important Report of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum—Spread of Contagious Diseases—Precautions Against Scarlatina—The Sewer to the Rescue at the Hospital Hospitals.

President BOSWORTH called the Board of Health to order, yesterday, at the usual hour, and during the session Commissioners Carroll, Ceccarini, Batt, Gross, Manierre, Mallaly, E. Smith and H. Smith were present, being the first time in many weeks when all the Commissioners were in their places at a session.

Upon reports from the Attorney, it was ordered that suits be commenced in fourteen cases of violations of the Tenement-house law, in forty-two cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board, and in six cases of violations of the Sanitary Code. It was also ordered that GARDNER & MCMINE be prosecuted for cleaning guts at the foot of West Thirty-ninth-street in defiance of the law and the orders of the Board. Upon advice of Mr. A. J. VANDERPOEL, counsel, attendance of the record was ordered in two cases of violation of the Sanitary Code, and were refused in cases of two marriages.

The Sanitary Committee made a report on the condition of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at One Hundred and Sixty-second-street and Bloomingdale road, the facts in 60 which have been fully published in the CRONICLE. The Committee tied every plank, linen in smoking-out the deplorable state of affairs in the Asylum, which has 600 inmates, and in which fifty-two cases of typhoid fever, four of which have resulted fatally, have lately occurred. The insufficient supply of pure water, ventilation, drainage, imperfect water-closets, and generally unclean condition of the premises were especially mentioned, and the great danger to the inmates from the spread of disease at the end of the grounds, on which are many dead animals and much refuse matter was spoken of as a most cause of the unhealthiness of the place. The Committee recommended that the Board make an order upon the Directors of the Asylum to the following effect: That the whole premises be provided with water-mark on the Hudson River to carry off liquid refuse; that the water-closets be arranged so that odors cannot escape into the adjoining rooms; that the present [illegible] building be [illegible] proved; that the slaughter-house [illegible] earth; that all solid refuse be kept in a building detached from the main edifice until its removal from the grounds; that a suitable building be provided entirely distinct from the Asylum, to be used as a hospital in case of the outbreak of contagious disease shall be immediately removed, and that all the wood-work and walls of the Asylum be painted, and all the ceilings whitewashed. A question arising as to the proper legal form of the order, it was referred to the Attorney and City Sanitary Inspector to be put in shape, with the understanding that it will be entered by the Board as soon as possible.

The New-York Rendering Company suddenly sprang into new life, with an application to be permitted to renew rendering at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street, with their improved apparatus, which was referred to the Committee with the following letter:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

To the Honorable Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter of Nov. 4, from the New-York Rendering Company, asking permission to render offal, &c., at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street, during the Winter, with their improved gas-consuming apparatus, and to submit a similar application as will be made to you, and has leave to say, as Mayor of the City, that I have no objection to the granting of the permission asked, the same is not inconsistent with the views of the Corporation authorities and other interests involved. In fact I don't know, when the probable closing of the slips by ice is considered, but that it would be a benefit, rather than otherwise, to have the business carried on at some such point indicated, would be a less evil than the burning it here, as would certainly occur if the slips are closed. Indeed, I am satisfied that the rendering during the past summer would have been a less evil if carried on by keeping the offal under water.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

A. OAKEY HALL.

Notwithstanding this, the Board preferred to permit and referred the matter to the Sanitary Committee for investigation and report.

The City Sanitary Inspector offered the following report:

BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION,
HEALTH DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1870.

To the Board of the Health Department, Sanitary Clerk, Sanitary:

I [illegible] to submit the following statement of contagious diseases reported to this Bureau for two weeks ending Dec. 3, 1870:

Week ending Nov. 26—Typhoid fever, 6; typhoid fever and remittent, 1; small-pox, 2; scarlatina, 25; measles, 2; diphtheria, 5.

Week ending Dec. 3—Typhoid fever, 4; typhoid fever and remittent, 1; small-pox, 3; scarlatina, 24; measles, 1; diphtheria, 5.

Besides having become epidemic throughout the City, I have given specific directions to the Health Inspectors to visit each case reported, for the purpose of instructing those in charge, particularly as to the necessity of isolating each case, and giving directions how and what to apply as means of disinfection, and the sanitary care of all infected articles about or in the sick room.

For this purpose I have prepared a code of rules which are to be [illegible] to the Inspectors, and to have them printed on small slips for general distribution among those dwellings where this disease prevails, to wit:

First.—Every case of this disease must be reported to the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection on its first appearance.

Care of Patient.—The patient should be placed in a separate room, and no person allowed to enter the sick room except the nurse, and the physician in attendance, or to touch the clothing or bedding used in the sick room, until it has been thoroughly disinfected.

Infected Things.—All clothing bedding and other articles not absolutely necessary, for the use of the patient, should be removed from the sick room. Articles made of woolen, cotton or linen, such as carpets or clothes, must not be removed from the sick room until they have been disinfected by placing them in a tub, with the following disinfecting solution: eight ounces sulphate of zinc, one ounce sulphuric acid, two gallons water. They should be soaked in the fluid for one hour and then be thrown into boiling water and thoroughly washed. Feather and hair pillows require more [illegible] and must be [illegible] removed from the sick room until after this has been done by the disinfecting corps of this department.

Whenever the patient is removed from the sick room the room must be thoroughly cleansed.

All vessels used to receive the discharges of patients should have some of the above solution kept constantly in them, and immediately after their use be removed from the sick room and emptied.

Water-closets and privies must also be disinfected daily with some of the same solution. A piece of muslin, one foot square, should be dipped in this solution and strung over the door of the water-closet or privy, and the same be kept in the hallways adjacent to the sick room. All straw beds should be burned after use, but should not be removed from the room except by permission of the Department.

It is advised not to use handkerchiefs about the patient, but rather old, soft rags, which should be immediately burned after use.

The ceilings and side walls of the sick room should be thoroughly cleansed and lime-washed whenever the patient has been removed therefrom.

Respectfully submitted,

Your obedient servant,

MORRAU MORRIS, M. D.

The recommendations were adopted, and the printing ordered.

The resolution of Commissioner S. SMITH, offered and reported at the last meeting, was reported back from the Committee on Law and Ordinances, with a favorable endorsement from the counsel, and was adopted.

Upon motion of Commissioner MANIERRE, Commissioner PARK was made a member of the Committees on Finance and Street Cleaning.

The Board then adjourned until Wednesday next.

The Ring County Water Board—A New Scheme for Raising Money.

With the exception of the Park Commission, the City of Brooklyn has been by none of its political boards so thoroughly humbugged and swindled as it has been of late by the Board of Water Commissioners. Working in concert with the Supervisors and Aldermen, all kinds of jobs, many of them involving tens of thousands of dollars, have been rushed through, and the spoils from the same pocketed, while the people were led to believe that these active gentlemen were actuated simply by a desire to improve the City. The contemplated reservoir, in which there is at least $500,000 for the managers, is another of those schemes likely to be put into operation any day. Yesterday, however, the Board held a meeting, and as it smitten with a sudden desire to be economical, President, WILLIAM A. FOWLER, presented to them a communication which needs no commentary, if it be remembered that it is customary to amuse whales by throwing tubs to them while preparing to harpoon them. The following are the important facts of that document:

The following statements shows the receipts on Water Revenue account from the commencement of the work, the running expenses and interest thereafter, as also the total amount levied in the general taxes to meet deficiencies on interest account to Dec. 31, 1870:

STATEMENT.

Total receipts from 1859 to Dec. 31, 1870.....$4,248,270 45
Amount levied for deficiencies from 1859 to 1870 inclusive.....2,000,000 00

Total.....$6,248,270 45

Running expenses from 1859 to Dec. 31, 1870.....$2,570,170 99
Interest on bonds.....3,602,788 00

Total.....$6,172,958 99

Deduct amount of receipts and moneys in hand.....75,311 46

Total deficiency for 1870.....$97,647 53

It will be seen by this statement that the ordinary expenses and interest account, in the year 870, shows a deficiency of $113,461 99 in the water revenue, not meeting the running expenses and interest on water debt combined.

Mr. FOWLER suggests as a remedy a rigid economy in the administration of the affairs of the Department and an adequate advance of the water rates. The rates, he says, should be increased thirty per cent on building vats and twenty per cent on vacant lots, so that in these matters alone the increase would be something over $10,000.

Taking the past year as a basis, that we fall short the sum of $113,461 22 in making our Department self-sustaining, we shall need to raise the income from all rates as [illegible] respectively, and add to the income of our Department the following:

[illegible] on building rates.....$10,000
[illegible] on vacant lots.....12,000
[illegible] on building vats.....6,000
[illegible] on closets.....4,000
Baths, taxing each.....1,000
Tax on stationary wash-tubs.....1,000
Stationary wash-hand basins.....1,000

Total.....135,000

In conclusion, I would state that this increase will make our Department self-sustaining—no tax upon the city, and is, and has long been called for, as a measure of necessity, but upon those individuals and occupations which are benefited by our unexampled water supply, which, more liberal than that of any city of the same extent in the country, will, even at the rates proposed above, be furnished to consumers of a reasonable charge, in view of the necessities of our situation.

The communication was received with apparent satisfaction by the Board, and after brief informal discussion was referred to the Finance Committee for report.

An Elegant Gift to a Baby.

A number of the friends of Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of both political parties, in Washington, determined to show their personal appreciation of and affection for him, consulted together and resolved to present him with some token of their esteem. To make the gift the more permanent, it was decided to present it to the Vice-President's baby boy, SCHUYLER COLFAX, Jr. Senator ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, was appointed a committee to carry out the design of his associates. He consulted with Mr. WILKINSON, the head of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, Providence, and that gentleman suggested a baby silver service as appropriate. The suggestion was adopted, and the style and character of the work was left wholly to Mr. WILKINSON, who designed, and his Company have just manufactured, one of the handsomest and most elaborately wrought silver services ever made in this country. It consists of an oval tray, a baby's drinking cup, bowl and milk bowl, a napkin-ring and a knife, fork and spoon. The whole lot is valued at $1,000.

The tray has a raised trellis-carved border, gradually swelling toward the back, where it centres in a richly repoussé silver, on which [illegible] the monogram of the young gentleman. While its both surrounded and surmounted by wreaths of flowers—cube-roses, morning glories, wheat-stalks, &c.—is frosted gold. An interior edge of the tray is carved with other peculiar but appropriate devices, and the highly-polished surface is covered with inscriptions in ornamental German text-letter:

SCHUYLER COLFAX, JR.,
From
Senators of the XLI. Congress.

Twelve different colors of gold are employed in the carving and frosting of this and the other pieces, and the effect is very elegant and pleasing. The plate and drinking cup are also richly inscribed, but the other pieces have simply the shield and monogram with elaborate trellis carrying and frosting. The shields in each case are ornamented with frosted gold, and the handles of the plate and bowl also. The handles of the knife, fork and spoon, in a furnished [illegible]'s head; the handles of the other articles, including the knife, fork and spoon, in a representation of the human face. The articles will be on exhibition for a few days at TIFFANY & CO.'S, Union-square, before being sent to Washington.

The Black Friday Gold Operations—The Suit Against Gould and Fisk for About $2,500,000.

A motion was made at the United States Circuit Court, before Judge WOODRUFF, yesterday, for an adjournment of the suit of JAMES BROWN and HERMAN A. KOPPAL against JAY GOULD, FISK, JR., and others until the April term, for the purpose of giving the defense an opportunity to send a commission to Berlin, Prussia, to procure and obtain the testimony of EDWARD ZOUDY, formerly of the firm of ZOUDY & SPENCER, of this City. The suit arises out of the celebrated "Black Friday" gold transaction, and is brought to recover from JAY GOULD [illegible] damages for the account of the non-fulfillment by the latter of the contracts which they are alleged to have made. The amount involved is said to be about $2,500,000. ZOUDY'S evidence is represented to be important to the defense. The case was adjourned until today, in order to allow the counsel for the defense time to prepare an argument in support of the motion for which the above is the basis of an order for the commission should not be granted. D. D. FIELD appeared as counsel for the defendants.

An Old Custom-House Suit Against Ex-Collector Smythe.

The trial of the case of WM. LAIDLAW and others against EX-Collector HENRY A. SMYTHE, for the recovery of $600, with interest on the amount, was commenced before Judge WOODRUFF, at the United States Circuit Court, yesterday. The money in question is the alleged difference between the appraised and the real value of certain imported silk goods, entered as the Custom-house by the plaintiffs at the time defendant acted as collector. The appraisement of the goods was raised sixty per cent, or ten per cent more than the value. Mr. GEORGE TICKNER CURTIS appeared as counsel for the plaintiffs and called the following witnesses: Robert Martin, Edward Fewat, Alexander Napier, Nathaniel Bonsall, James M. Constable, Edward Meade, Edwin B. Strange, Louis Hardesheimer, George A. Bulmer, Wm. Jackson and Charles H. Raymond. The defense was conducted by District-Attorney DAVIS, who called the following witnesses: George W. Sutton, Francis Hoffmeyer, Emil Varet, Samuel P. Holmes, and Wm. Day. The case was adjourned until today.

The Marsh Fraudulent Bankruptcy Case.

The examination in the case of AUGUSTUS W. MARSH, charged with fraudulently appropriating a large quantity of armoline-wire, which had been purchased on credit from the firm of BENJAMIN & DOREMUS, after he had become a bankrupt, was resumed before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday. GEO. W. LOCKWOOD testified that he was in partnership with the accused about the time the alleged fraudulent transactions were committed. MARSH told him that he proposed to take goods and bills receivable as security for the advances of money which he had made to the firm. He (witness) told him to do as he pleased about taking goods. MARSH finally took a lot of corsets, skirts and wire after having consulted his counsel, Mr. WYATT, who told him that it would be difficult to hold the goods in case he took them. The case was subsequently adjourned.

Improvements at Washington Market.

Carpenters, joiners, painters, and other mechanics are busily engaged in improving the outward and inward appearance of Washington Market. The upper portion is being raised some eight feet, and a new tin roof is to be added. The floors, ceilings and partitions are also to be renovated. Extensive subterranean improvements are also to be made, including a new system of sewerage. The entire expense will be not far from $80,000, and is borne entirely by the occupants. In the City not a single thing connected with the Market is done at the public expense. There are about 7,000 persons directly interested in the business of this mart. They are organized into a "Washington Market Social Club," which has a united protective policy, and can be convened at short notice. They are able to promptly raise large sums of money by their own contributions, and are doing nothing in view of the threatened legislative removal of their site. That portion of the ground on Washington-street which was granted by the Trinity Church corporation for market purposes, has not been disturbed or changed in forty years, but will be excavated for the new sewers.

Already the work of renovation has wrought a great change in the outward appearance, especially on the Vesey and West-street sides. The hideous spectacle of formerly presented of unpainted and decayed abattoir is succeeded by a neat, tidy, uniform building, well lighted by windows, and provided with comforts and conveniences. The increased space in the upper part will be not the least of the many improvements which the enterprise of the Board will materially reconstruct their stands, which, with the fresh painting of the entire interior, will complete a most wonderful transformation.

Annual Report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

Chief Engineer PERLEY, yesterday submitted his annual report to the Fire Commissioners, showing the operations of the Department during the year ending Nov. 30. From this document it appears there were 934 fires during the year, of which number 914 were confined to one building, 56 extended to others, 8 were general, 5 were loads of hay, and 1 in the woods. Of these fires 194 were discovered by the Fire Patrol, 385 by the Police, 77 by the bell-ringers, and 268 by citizens. Of the alarms 649 were still and 321 false, making a total of 1,181. Of the buildings in which fires occurred, 870 were slightly damaged, 90 considerably damaged and 37 totally destroyed. The total estimated loss during the year is $3,120,734, on which there was insurance to the amount of $10,324,870.

The report for the previous year shows 850 fires, with 734 buildings slightly damaged, 99 considerably damaged, and 49 totally destroyed, and of these 236 were discovered by the Fire Patrol, 182 by the Police, 339 by citizens, and 115 by bell-ringers; the total estimated loss being $2,626,295. During 1869 the largest number of fires in any one month occurred in July, when there were 104, and this year November led with 108. May had 48 fires, as the smallest number in any one month of 1869, and this year the smallest number was in April, which had 61.

By comparison, it will be seen that there were [illegible] more fires this year than last, but that the losses were $500,131 less this year than in 1869. The efficiency of the Fire Department is further shown by the fact that while 49 buildings were totally destroyed in 1869, only 23 were overtaken by that fate in the present year.

THE FOX WILL CASE.

Final Argument Yesterday—A Brief History of the Case—Interesting Legal Questions Involved—Speeches of Opposing Counsel.

The final argument in the matter of the contested will of CHARLOTTE FOX, deceased, was commenced yesterday by Hon. R. C. HUNTINGTON, Surrogate. The contest began in March last, has been a protracted one, and, being adjourned from time to time, some thirty days have been occupied in taking testimony. The questions involved are somewhat peculiar, and from their importance, the case has excited general interest. The evidence adduced has already been published as alleged, but a brief reference to the facts is not out of place at this time. CHARLES FOX, an old resident of New-York, died in 1869, leaving an estate, real and personal, valued at about $250,000. He left no wife or child surviving, and by the terms of his last will and testament, drawn before his death, he devised his property to the United States, the sole interest to be applied to the payment of the national debt. Upon the presentation of the will for probate, a petition was filed on the part of two children of a deceased brother, as his only next of kin and heirs at law, and on this position an action was commenced before the Surrogate, to set aside the will on the ground of insanity. On behalf of the contestants, witnesses acquainted with the deceased have been produced to prove various eccentric acts which would indicate that the testator was of unsound mind, and in addition, considerable medical testimony has also been taken. It was placed upon the stand by the proponents of the will, to contradict professional evidence, and in regard to the singular conduct of the deceased in his life-time, it has been claimed, and other witnesses were examined to show, that the deceased was only eccentric, and was not incapable of his money, and in no way divine evidence of mental derangement. The arguments in the case yesterday occupied some three hours, and were listened to with close attention by Judge HUNTINGTON and a number of lawyers in attendance. One of the points principally discussed was as to the right of the United States to take and hold property thus devised. Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Ex-United States District-Attorney, appeared on behalf of the Government, while SAMUEL HAND, Esq., of Albany, acted as reporter for the Court of Appeals of this State, of the late firm of HAND, HALE & SWAN, of Albany, presented the cause for the contestants of the will. Senator HARDENBURG, who was expected to discharge the latter duty, was in Court, but was unable, from illness, to speak. Mr. HAND said this will was objected to on behalf of the State as wholly void. It was a simple document, claiming only a single revision of any importance, but which deprived the next of kin of the deceased of his total inheritance in real and personal estate, in this State, of very considerable value. He read from the original document the provision, which bequeathed to the Government of the United States at Washington, District of Columbia, for the purpose of assisting to discharge the debt

The Daily Dawn Times, Thursday, December 8, 1870

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THE COQUETTE. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Fisher, Marlowe, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Ella Garman and Miss Fowler.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Houston-st. WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Reeve, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeomans and others.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. 8th-av., corner 23d-st. LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montbland, Mlle. Fernini and M. Gassino.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Messrs. Walter Montgomery, Mark Smith and Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. Broadway, near 28th-st. THE HUNCHBACK. Leading characters by Messrs. Skerlin, Davidge, Polk, Miss Agnes Ethel and Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Sixth-av., corner 23d-st. RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Jack Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. Broadway, near Waverley-place. LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin and Mr. Lamingwell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

GRAU'S THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. MARTHA. (German opera).

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs. GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY. 34th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. GRAND CHARITY FAIR. For the benefit of the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
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[F] Messrs. DERBY, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 8 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited Agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications. Persons preserving them will please specially request so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

According to official reports telegraphed from Tours on the 6th of the operations near Orleans, the Prussians attacked the French *corps d'armée* in detail and in larger force, turning the left of the position and making the evacuation of Orleans a necessity. M. GAMBETTA, in a circular to the Prefects, says the situation of the army is good; that heavy reinforcements of artillery are arriving, and that the forward movement will soon be resumed. On the 5th, according to Tours dispatches, the right wing of the Army of the Loire successfully engaged the Prussians at Montargis, which is north of the Loire, and north-east of Orleans. The telegrams of the 6th, received yesterday, say there is dissatisfaction with Gen. DE PALLADINES for evacuating Orleans, and a Commission of three has been charged with an inquiry into the matter, in order to give the General an opportunity for defense. Citizens and journalists are leaving Tours in apprehension of a Prussian attack. Other Tours dispatches say D'AURELLES DE PALLADINES evacuated Orleans with 200,000 men and 500 cannon. The Government wished him to receive the Prussian attack in the town, but they yielded to his claim that the place was untenable. Subsequently the General fought to the utmost without effecting anything.

Paris advices to the 7th, received at Tours, give details of the operations about the capital, but little that has not already been published here. On the night of the 3d Gen. DUCROT bivouacked at Vincennes. Up to that time he had taken 400 prisoners. German advices by way of Dresden represent the French as having retired behind the Marne, and that further offensive movements on their part were impossible. The total loss of the Saxons is given at seventy-six officers and 2,100 men.

The introduction of the Prussian loan in London has been deferred. The Berlin bankers have paid in $6,600,000 of the new loan, and are ready to take 17,000,000 more....Prussian Protests in invaded departments, it is said, have decreed that all men between eighteen and forty years shall be considered prisoners of war, and be shot if they attempt to escape. In defiance of this, however, many escape and enlist in the French ranks.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Telegrams from London, dated the 6th inst., says the feelings of insecurity in the relations with Russia had almost entirely disappeared. The Khédive, it is said, will soon be ready to arm 100,000 troops with breech-loaders. The Sultan has announced his readiness to accept a conference to settle the Black Sea question, provided the discussion is limited to that subject. A St. Petersburg telegram says it is understood the subscription proposed for the building of a fleet for operations in the Black Sea, has been prohibited by the Russian Government.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The King of Bavaria has addressed a note to the King of Prussia inviting him to assume the title of Emperor of Germany. The other States are expected to assent....The Prussian Chambers will probably be convoked on the 12th inst....The libel suit of EDMUNDS *vs.* GLADSTONE and others, in London, has been withdrawn. Mr. MOTLEY was expected to leave London for the Hague on the 6th inst. The London stock market was inactive on the 6th, awaiting French news and the effect of President GRANT'S Message, a long synopsis of which appeared in the papers, but without exposure.

It is thought probable that the steamer Vedon, ashore on the coast of Scotland, will be saved.

CONGRESS.

The session of the Senate was quite short again yesterday. Two measures of importance were introduced. Mr. CONKLING submitted a bill giving to the American and East India Telegraph Company the sole right, for twenty-one years, to lay a telegraph from the Pacific coast to Asia, the work to be begun within one year and completed within three years, and the Navy Department to assist in making surveys and laying the cable. Mr. WILSON introduced a bill providing for the rating of American ships for foreign trade, and allowing a draw-back on the duties to the owners of the cargoes brought in such vessels. It also allows to ship-builders a draw-back equal to the amount of duties on material for machinery for perfecting and cheapening ship construction.

In the House, a bill was introduced by Mr. LYNCH for the gradual resumption of specie payments. This provides for the destruction of the present notes as they are received at the Treasury, and the issue of new ones for disbursements, redeemable in specie after six months, national banks to redeem in the new notes, and power to be given them as soon as redeemable in gold. A resolution was adopted inquiring into the seizure of the fishing schooner Grenada by the Canadian authorities, and she was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs making inquiries regarding the detention of any European vessel to establish a port at Samana. Any such intention was declared to be unfriendly to the United States, and in contravention of the Monroe policy. A resolution was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, calling for a reduction of duties and the establishment of a tariff for revenue only, and not for protection. A bill was reported from the Post-office Committee for the revision of the Postal laws, intended as a substitute for all existing statutes on the subject. This was debated for a considerable portion of the day, discussion arising chiefly on the section declaring it unlawful to convey by mail or deposit in a Post-office the letters and circulars of lotteries, gift enterprises, &c. An amendment for the issue of one cent correspondence or postage cards was rejected. An amendment abolishing the franking privilege, providing for the sending of official documents by the heads of Departments and the Clerks of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and allowing each member $100 a session for postage on his correspondence, was ordered to be printed, in order that it might be acted upon today.

GENERAL.

The Parliament of the Province of Ontario was opened yesterday, at Toronto, with the customary address from the Lieutenant-Governor. The prosperity of the Province is the main topic in the address, and this, according to the Lieutenant-Governor, is so great as to leave nothing to be envied in the condition of their neighbors.

The Canadian journals continue to comment on the President's Message. A dispatch from Ottawa, the capital, says the Dominion Government has no idea of abandoning its present policy, although thoroughly desirous of behaving in the most friendly manner to the United States. It feels that the people of Canada have indorsed and will sustain this policy, and that the Imperial authorities have approved of it.

The South Carolina Legislature yesterday re-elected Senator ROBERTSON to the United States Senate by a majority of nineteen over all the other candidates.

A freight train on the Grand Trunk Railway broke through the bridge at Brampton Falls, Canada, on Tuesday, and was precipitated into the river. The fireman and one other person were injured.

The Board of Canal Commissioners have fixed the time for closing the Erie Canal on the Middle and Eastern Divisions on the 10th inst., and the Champlain Canal on the 15th inst.

The Democrats of Augusta, Ga., yesterday elected the candidate for Mayor by an majority. Troops were sent from Atlanta and stationed near the polls.

The Navajoe Indians have begun a war upon the Apaches.

A Raleigh telegram brings a report that within two days the North Carolina House of Representatives will adopt a resolution to send a messenger to the bar of the Senate to demand the impeachment of Gov. HOLDEN.

In the Joint Convention of the Alabama Legislature, yesterday, at Montgomery, Mr. GOLDTHWAITE, formerly Judge of the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the State, a citizen of Montgomery for over forty years, and a Democrat, was elected United States Senator, for the long term, beginning next March. Gov. W. H. SMITH, who still holds possession of the Executive Chamber, was summoned yesterday morning before the Circuit to show cause for withholding the books and State documents from Gov. LINDSAY, the contestant for the office, who has formally demanded them.

The Republican Convention, in Philadelphia, yesterday, nominated JOSEPH R. LYNDALL for State Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator WATT. The election takes place on the 20th.

Shall We Prepare for Resumption?

Is anything to be done this session to facilitate a return to specie payments? It is not a fit subject for quackery. There is no short and easy method of escaping from the quagmire of inconvertibility, and regaining the solid, hard-money ground. Mere legislation will not extricate us from the one or put us in possession of the other. We must reach the desired end gradually, if we would escape grave disaster,—and naturally, if we would have the end permanent when reached.

The marked decline in the gold premium during the last year is a tribute to the improved credit of the Government. It is a partial guarantee against the rude shock which many have anticipated as an inevitable attendant of resumption. But that is all. The appreciation in the value of greenbacks does not necessarily imply a near approach to resumption. The greenback might be at par with gold, and specie payment still an unrealized boon. Before that can be attained, the holder of paper must be able to exchange it for gold at pleasure; and before equal exchangeability can be established, the Government must be in a condition to meet all probable demands for gold. It might be possible for the Government to resume while the banks remain under the shelter of inconvertibility. But satisfactory resumption involves a readiness for specie payments on the part of the banks as well as of the Government. The Government is nearer a condition of fitness than the banks, but neither can be truly described as prepared, or preparing, for a change which all admit to be desirable.

The misfortune is that Congress has not only not done anything to promote resumption, but is continually doing something to postpone it. The Currency act of last session was a step in the wrong direction. The country is in no mood to endure contraction. Our business classes have difficulties enough to contend with, and the application of the contraction screw would render them intolerable. Rather let us wait until whatever excess of paper that is in circulation is absorbed legitimately. Time is essential to the operation of this process,—but a little delay is preferable to wide-spread ruin. On the other hand contraction would not be a greater evil than expansion; and the latest enactment is, in effect, a measure of expansion. It adds something to the volume of currency, and so adds to the difficulties incident to resumption; while the gold-bank scheme, which Congress also sanctioned, will certainly not make these difficulties less.

If, then, Congress really desires now to contribute somewhat to resumption, it must begin by rejecting all measures tending in any manner to swell the amount of currency. We have no hope that this session will witness a limitation of the bank privileges conferred by the late act to the banks actually chartered under it. But the country is entitled to ask that no sectional clamor shall be permitted to force us further from specie payments. If the present distribution of currency is unsatisfactory, let it be amended, but let it be amended by rearranging the bank facilities already existing, not by authorizing an increase of inconvertible paper. This must be understood to be the settled policy of Congress, or all talk about specie payments will be vain.

In the next place, some means must be employed to enforce preparation for resumption on the part of the banks. The bill introduced by Mr SUMNER is in this respect sound. It makes imperative the accumulation of a specie reserve, and nothing else will be effective. Had the banks been required from the outset to set aside as a specie reserve a respectable proportion of the amount of coin they have received for interest upon bonds deposited with the Government, their preparation would by this time have been almost complete. But they have done literally nothing to qualify them for resumption. The gold they have received has been sold, and the premium has served to increase their dividends. This state of things should not be allowed to continue. The banks owe to the public the employment of such precautionary measures as are required to meet the emergency which must arise, sooner or later. And having evinced no disposition to act voluntarily they cannot reasonably complain if the coercive method provided by Mr. SUMNER, or something like it, be now sanctioned by Congress.

Night Refuges for Men and Women.

Our reporters presented the public, on Monday morning last, with an interesting account of various religious services in different quarters of the City; but among them all, we doubt if any are held of a more truly useful nature than those for the little homeless vagabonds of the City, both boys and girls, in the numerous "lodging-houses" under the charge of the Children's Aid Society. It is an interesting feature of these meetings thus they are carried on, not by the clergy, but mainly by business gentlemen of much practical experience, who instruct their youthful charges on matters that pertain to every-day life. These lodging-houses or refuges for street-wandering children are not enough known by our well-to-do citizens. We presume there are thousands of our readers who have scarcely ever entered one. There are, however, no agencies of charity in this City that carry with them so much good, and do so little harm. They are schools of honesty, and nurseries of industry and good character. Thousands of *genius*, but for them, would be preying on property as thieves and burglars, or making life insecure in our streets. But in acknowledging the great good that these benevolent agencies are doing throughout the City, we are reminded of another crying want which has never been properly satisfied in New-York.

At the beginning of every Winter a procession of needy and miserable men and women defile from our country districts through the various turnpikes toward this City, coming here to take what advantage they can get from the public charities of the town, and the private benevolence of the citizens. With the first cold, also, the crowd of "bummers" creep forth from their dens and holes—all that multitude who, in a large city, sleep in deserted cellars, in old barns, in hay-barges, in out-houses, and in the nameless places where they swarm like vermin. Besides this motley crowd are the truly unfortunate and industrious, the stranger suddenly arrived and not knowing where to go for refuge; the hard-working young man from the country who loses his place at the end of Autumn; the thousand drifting and poor people who are always coming to a large city to seek their fortune, and who gradually consume what little they had saved. All this multitude, of various habits and classes, find themselves in this City in the beginning of Winter, without home or friends or means of support. Their only refuge is the station-house. Here they sleep, and here the young and uncorrupted meet the ruffians and "revolvers" of the town, and soon become as their companions. The industrious become idle, and the honest thievish, and the self-respecting degraded in such company. The station-house is changed into a seminary of vice. Here thieves are educated, and burglars trained, and beggars graduated.

What is needed to meet these evils are places similar to those so common in London, "night refuges" for men and women. Certain benevolent people get together and hire a cheap, clean room, and a watchman. They put straw beds on the floor, or have the cheapest bedsteads and beds that can be found. A few pieces of bread are given for a meal, and strict order is preserved. The utmost plainness and economy are employed, so as not to make a resort which shall encourage vagrancy. The habitually drunken, and the regular "revolver" who lives in station-houses, is soon discovered, and turned over to the Police. The unfortunate are especially welcome. Strict discipline is enforced, and, wherever possible, employment is sought and provided for the most industrious of the lodgers. Regular religious and moral instruction is given to the wretched inmates of the Night Refuge. The result is that kindness and the influences of religion reach down to the most forgotten and neglected of all the classes in a great city. Even the vagrant, the vagabond, the houseless wanderer in a large town, is temporarily cared for, and put under better influences. He is less likely to become a thief or a burglar; he may be saved to society, and become an honest worker. At all events, a vast deal of human misery and contamination is prevented.

Two years ago our Commissioners of Charity, under the humane suggestion of Gen. BOWEN, opened some of these night refuges, though without the moral and educational features of the English places of shelter. They were peculiarly successful here, and saved much suffering and hardship. A remarkable feature of them was the number of the once-respectable poor who were thus temporarily sheltered. The professional "bummers" were soon discovered and turned away. Whether the present Commission, under the new régime, will care for such things remains to be seen. Better, however, than a public management of such agencies, would be the private initiation of them by associations and churches. What more humane thing—one more in harmony with the spirit of the Divine Founder—could there be than for such a church as Trinity, for instance, to employ some of its princely income in opening a Night Refuge in the First Ward, in its own parish? Many churches might have their "refuges," and thus be diminishing human misery, and at the same time instructing the homeless poor in their own doctrines. This is surely a better appropriation of ecclesiastical funds, than building marble chapels, or providing alone for the wealthy and the comfortable. The humanity and Christianity of New-York should attend to this want during the coming Winter.

The Custom-House and the Commerce of the Port.

The recent statement of Mr. E. W. J. HUBBY, addressed to the Department of Docks, embodied minute and conclusive evidence of the injury done to the commerce of the City by defective dock accommodation. Importers and steam-ship owners both suffer. Delays occur in the unloading of cargoes, and these again are frequently injured by the absence of the required room and protection. Heavy charges are incurred, which under other arrangements might be avoided. When a vessel comes in late, and has to be dispatched quickly, "the cargo is discharged under general order and special night permits." These facilities are indispensable if punctuality is to be observed in the days of sailing; and even with these, steam-ships are sometimes kept several days beyond their advertised time of departure. So frequent and vexatious are these hindrances, that the agents of the lines who still dock on this side of the river are seriously considering the propriety of transferring the business to the Jersey side. The effect of that proceeding will be to increase the inconvenience already endured by our importers, and to permanently divert very important commercial advantages.

Under these circumstances, it is satisfactory to learn that the regulations recently promulgated in regard to night permits are not to be enforced unqualifiedly, and that the system which has been found essential to a very important service is to be continued, with certain defined modifications. Mr. HUBBY'S statement makes apparent the necessity of special night permits as a means of hastening the discharge of cargo, and they have hitherto been obtainable as a matter of course. The sudden announcement of their discontinuance, therefore, excited well-grounded alarm. The difficulties are formidable enough with all the assistance Customs officers are able to render; if aggravated by the suspension of facilities which alone have made possible the discharge of cargo within a comparatively moderate time, the effect would be most disastrous to all the steam-ship lines doing business at this port. The evils arising from inadequate dock accommodation, and the losses arising from injury to goods, would both have been aggravated immensely. At this season, especially, these permits are indispensable. Passages are prolonged, and the period between the arrival of a steam-ship and its departure, with mails and passengers, is ordinarily reduced to a very few days. The modification of the Collector's order evinces an appreciation of the hardships which its enforcement would have occasioned, and is a just concession to the demands of the steam-ship interest.

The expediency of continuing so much of the new regulations as forbids permits to take in cargo while the inward cargo is being discharged, deserves further consideration. It is not difficult to understand the opportunities for fraud which the conjoint operation of the two permits may afford; but surely these might be lessened by the exercise of a little more than average vigilance on the part of inspectors. They are expected to facilitate the operations of commerce, not to create difficulties in its path. If any privilege they are induced to afford is abused, the fact may be a reason for imposing some penalty upon the offending party. But it is not a reason for confounding the innocent with the guilty, or for limiting unnecessarily the facilities required if vast arteries of commerce are to be kept in a satisfactory condition. If New-Jersey is not to profit always at the expense of New-York, the Custom-house must, as far as possible, mitigate the inconveniences arising from the wretched condition of our docks and piers.

Real "Neutrality."

The proclamation issued, as our Japan correspondent informs us, by the Government of that country in relation to the Franco-Prussian war, is certainly entitled to take rank among the curiosities of diplomacy. Absolute neutrality is, we are informed, on the authority of European statesmen of high standing, something very like an "absolute impossibility." Overt acts may be wanting, but sympathy can seldom be withheld from one or other of the contending parties, and this, in itself, is at times moral support. Our friends in the "land of the rising sun" have, however, met even this difficulty in a manner which merits the attention of our much-vexed officials. True, it is only practicable in a country where men's heads sit so loosely on their owners' shoulders that the mere glance of a superior will silence the instant severance of connection between the two. But it contains a moral, notwithstanding, and one requiring no great penetration to detect.

The provisions of this curious document—curious not merely from the policy it announces, but as the first ever issued by an Asiatic Power respecting belligerent affairs in Europe—are drawn up in language which admits of no misunderstanding. In many respects it follows the usual course of similar productions in "civilized" States. No favor is to be shown to Frenchmen at the expense of Prussians, or vice versa, nor are Japanese permitted to embark merchandise on board any vessels belonging to either State if engaged, or likely to be engaged, in hostilities. The great feature, however, to which we have alluded as providing for the maintenance of "strict neutrality," is to be found in its opening clause. This provides for that desirable state of affairs in the following words: "All Japanese subjects, in consequence of the neutral aspect of Japan, are directed to abstain from discussing the question on which side the right or wrong lies, and *only in written documents* but in consequence." Japan is thus for all practical purposes (for, strange as it may seem, the edict will be unhesitatingly obeyed) officially placed in the same position regarding the great war now raging in Europe as we in New-York enjoy, from choice, respecting, say, the feuds between rival tribes on the Indian frontier in Central Asia. If this is not maintaining "absolute neutrality," it is difficult to say what is. And the dictum above referred to will, in future, have to be modified by adding, "Japan or States with similarly constituted Governments excepted."

We have said that despite the utter impracticability of enforcing any such regulation in civilized countries, the notion of the Japanese is not without its moral. There is an undoubted tendency on the part of the Press, not only in this country but in Europe, to become partisan in its records of facts—and neutrality is often morally violated in this direction. There is no need to particularize; but few journals published in either the Old or New World can claim that character for absolute impartiality which will henceforth be expressed by the term, "Japanese neutrality."

Christian Work and Local Misrule.

He who would judge of how a great city is governed must go down into its dens, and see how the masses of its poor are condemned to live. Mansions, "palatial" and otherwise, may combine to make its squares beautiful, and its avenues pleasing to behold; but if the wealth that has created these has its roots in a terrible substratum of filth and wretchedness and crime, admiration will be likely to be changed into disgust. We have shown, times innumerable, how the political corruption of this City finds its counterpart in social deterioration among the rich, and squalor and hardship among the poor. We have claimed to speak the verdict of all intelligent and impartial observers who had reflected upon the gross abuses perpetrated by an unscrupulous "Ring" of local politicians. We have had proofs in abundance that our condemnation was echoed by the respectable portion of this community. In the twenty-seventh annual report of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, we find a fresh corroboration of our views, and a vigorous restatement of our severest censure.

For twenty-seven years the Association has labored for the relief of distress and the amelioration of the indigent classes of our population. While the Commissioners of Public Charities employ but fifteen visitors, the Society employs four hundred. Among their office bearers are some of the best men in this City. Their sphere of observation extends from the Battery to Kingsbridge, and the funds annually administered by them amount to about $65,000. The active members of a corporation so constituted, and with a sphere of observation so extensive, have unusual opportunities of studying the prevailing causes of poverty and crime. Opinions emanating from such a source may be justly expected to be well considered; and the motives which dictate their utterances can only be of the very highest character. Read in the light of such considerations, how significant are the following sentences:

"It is, however, lamentably true, as these reports have frequently shown, that the poor industrial classes in this City are subjected to many preventable and removable evils, which tend not only to their discomfort, but to their social degradation, and often to the destruction of health and life. The marked improvements, for a season, in the material and moral condition of the City, proved the practicability of removing or greatly mitigating the evils in question, so as to brighten the hopes for the future; but, latterly, a sad retrocession in respect to them has been painfully manifest. Look at the streets, in certain quarters, reeking with putrid filth; the tenement-houses, the cellar population, and pestiferous courts and alleys, which contain half the population of the City, and give seventy-five per cent. of the mortality. Look at the gambling-hells, the swindling policy-dens, brothels and dram-shops, whence proceed most of the arsons, burglaries, murders and crimes of every degree, which render life and property less secure than in any pagan city in the world. It were a libel on Divine Providence to say that these terrible evils are inseparable from Christian civilization. Facts prove the contrary. They are not the work of God, but of the devil. The City Government, with a few honorable exceptions, is in the hands of shrewd, unprincipled demagogues, mainly intent on their own selfish greed, among whom those are ever most popular and successful who most adroitly pander to the foibles, vices and prejudices of the masses."

The report goes on to show that even the sources whence reform was beginning to come have been infected by the same prevailing taint of political corruption. The Health Board which was beginning to grapple successfully with many of the foulest physical nuisances of the City, "has been so manipulated to serve party ends, as to alarm the thoughtful, and impair public confidence." As the report before us agrees with us in pointing out the cause of the manifold evils that underlie our social fabric, it is equally at one with us in pointing out the remedy; for, as it shows, since such evils "exist only by the will of the people, it is evidently in the power of the people to remove the evils they now tolerate and have inflicted on themselves."

Literary Property.

A case just decided by the General Term of the Superior Court, in this City, fixes a principle of some importance to dramatic authors and theatrical managers. Some time since, Mr. HENRY D. PALMER applied for an injunction restraining Mr. ROBERT M. DE WITT from publishing ROBERTSON'S comedy, "Play," on the ground that the plaintiff had purchased from the author, soon after its first appearance in London, the sole right to produce that piece in this country. The play was sent here in manuscript and had never been printed; but the defendant, without the plaintiff's consent, had had a copy of the same printed, published and offered for sale. In defence it was alleged that the play had already been published in London by its public performance, and that the copy printed by the defendant had been taken down at the London representation by the defendant's agent. This device for eluding the playwright's vigilance and neutralizing his title, is not a new one. Mr. FLORENCE is credited with having in a similar manner, by a surprising effort of memory, carried away the entire plays of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" and "Caste," dialogue, stage business and all, from its first representation. And not long since an ingenious imitator of that feat who attempted the same trick in a Philadelphia theatre, by the bolder and easier method of note-book and pencil, was summarily and not too gently ejected without recourse to the slower remedies of the Courts.

The General Term decided, and we think justly, that the public representation of a play is not such a publication as to take away the author's common law right. The reading of a manuscript book, even before a large audience in a public place, would scarcely be held a publication in the legal sense, and there seems no good reason to distinguish this from the precisely similar case in which the dramatist's work is recited by others from his manuscript. This decision, therefore, indicates a very important step in the direction of justice to a class of workers who have hitherto received no adequate protection from the law, and whose property has been at the mercy of every pilferer. It is something to recognise and enforce the principle of common equity, that the author's property in his production subsists until his own free gift has shared it with the reading world. By-and-by we shall come to assert that broader principle of justice which obliterates boundary lines in the republic of letters, and protects the foreign author as conscientiously as the native.

MINOR TOPICS.

The reported opinion of Mr. WASHBURNE'S Secretary as to the early capitulation of Paris is, all things considered, very likely to be correct. The late sorties certainly demonstrated, what was before tolerably obvious, that by hurling a large mass of men against a given point in the lines of the besiegers, a temporary success might be gained. The inability to make any practical use of this success shows, however, that apart from co-operation with an army outside, the garrison of Paris is quite incapable of delaying the fate of the city. One wing of the army of the Loire barely holds its ground, while the other has been compelled to retire southward, so that help from that quarter becomes daily more improbable, and the reduction of Paris is merely a question of the duration of supplies. In a few weeks more privation will probably be the rule with the population of the capital, and the utter hopelessness of continued resistance will probably by that time have become so apparent as to render endurance very little of a virtue, and to create an irresistible public sentiment in favor of surrender.

Franking privilege or no franking privilege—and an issue which should be met more squarely than it is by the amendment to the Postal laws, yesterday offered by Mr. FARNSWORTH. There may be some reason for exempting from postage the correspondence of Senators and Representatives while Congress is actually in session, but the privilege has been so flagrantly abused that no safe compromise seems possible. The pay allowed by Congress to its members is surely ample for all legitimate purposes, the payment of correspondence included. As for the proposition to allow officers of the Departments, or of either House, to send abroad speeches and documents without stint, it is simply ridiculous. What kind of reform is that which under other shapes perpetuates the very abuses to be remedied? What the country demands is the total abolition of a privilege which leads to endless frauds and evils, and which costs the tax-payers nearly three millions annually. If Congress really desires to save the people's money, let it begin by saving the enormous sum now squandered by its own members.

The Pennsylvania coal companies cannot wonder that the stoppage of work throughout an extensive district is regarded by the public with much suspicion. It looks like one of the stratagems which periodically occur, whereby the companies contrive to raise the market price of coal and to increase their profits accordingly. Sometimes a miners' strike is concocted for this purpose—the companies cheating their workmen as well as the consumers. At other times, propositions to reduce wages are made, with a full knowledge of the fact that the immediate result will be a suspension of production. The latter is the method resorted to in the present instance. The companies protest that there is no trick this time, and that they are driven to the step they have taken by the prices that prevail. We shall soon be in a better position to judge of the real merits of the contest. Meanwhile it is certain that the stocks of coal on hand at the mines are large, and that consumers may decline to be victimized by the dealers under a pretense of apprehended scarcity.

The proposed European Conference will be remarkable from the number of subjects to which reference will be forbidden. Prussia intimated at the first broaching of the scheme that she would admit of no discussion on her relations with France, and now Turkey gives her adhesion with the express proviso that the demands of Russia touching the Black Sea shall form the sole subject of deliberation. Nothing could show more effectually the latent explosiveness of European politics than these endless restrictions, and nothing could be of worse augury for the success of the Conference than

The report of the Director of the Mint contains sundry recommendations which deserve attention. One of the most desirable of these is that urging the adoption of a silver currency in lieu of the small note currency of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents. Not the least of the uses to be attained by such a reform is that referred to in the report, which maintains, with great justice, that the crumpled paper notes "induce habits of prodigality and wasteful ness." The depreciated value is, of course, to some extent, to be preserved, while the gradual approach to specie payments would be contributed to by such a scheme. The extensive counterfeiting of the small notes would also by this means be put an end to. The Director of the Mint evidently keeps steadily in view the great international necessity of uniformity of coinage, and his present report, like its predecessors, records any steps that have been made by other nations toward this desirable end.

The citizens of Brooklyn will shortly have very little cause for congratulation over their lot as compared with that of the over-burdened community of New-York. The Water Board—that fertile source of fat sinecures and rent pickings—has found, naturally enough, that its working expenses begin to exceed its income. President POWERS is too good a Democratic politician to be unequal to the occasion. With a cheap sacrifice to public sentiment in the shape of a formal recommendation to economy, he comes forward with a more than formal proposal for a general advance of thirty per cent. on the rates for buildings, and twenty per cent. on lands for vacant lots. Other items of water distribution receive a corresponding increase, while the fat sinecures, being vital principles of Democracy, remain untouched.

Up-town robberies are becoming so frequent that an increase of the Police force in that section of the City has become an imperative necessity. Nothing is easier than for professional burglars to await the passing of the infrequent policeman and to effect the business in hand quietly and safely before there is the slightest rub of the guardian of the neighborhood having completed his allotted round of several squares. Thieves like these must be met not only by the appointment of a force adequate to the necessities of our up-town residents, but also by the occasional visits of officers in plain clothes, who, without being marked for observation, might keep a lookout on the gentry who are making such frequent raids upon the dwellings above Union-square.

VENEZUELA.

Guzman and Guzman Blanco Still Fighting—Maracaibo to be Blockaded by Cuban Filibusters—Diplomatic Complications—Retirement of Gen. Falcon to be Acknowledged by Guzman—20,000 Men Killed in Two Years of Civil War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MARACAIBO, Friday, Nov. 18, 1870.

The near approach of a large body of revolutionary forces has created a considerable stir at this port, and GUZMAN'S party are jubilant. It is thought that if they succeed in capturing Maracaibo, their final triumph is assured. In so far as GUZMAN is concerned, he is leaving no stone unturned to effect his object, and he is engaged in several intrigues to add strength to his means. He has been for some time secretly negotiating with the Cuban leader, QUESADA, with the view of gaining his co-operation in the blockade of Maracaibo, for which he offered a *quid pro quo* that was particularly tempting to QUESADA. It is now considered certain, though not yet publicly declared, that the negotiations have terminated favorably to both. GUZMAN is to obtain the aid he needs, and QUESADA and his party are to be acknowledged belligerents by the Venezuelan Republic when GUZMAN comes into power. The blockade of Maracaibo will shortly take place, the Cuban steamer *Virgin*, under the Venezuelan flag, being one of the blockading squadron. QUESADA has also promised the aid of the other steamers shortly to arrive in these waters. In return, the Cubans are not only to be acknowledged belligerents, but are also to be allowed to obtain recruits and supplies from Venezuela. The alliance so strengthens the Guzman party that a speedy termination to the war may be expected in his favor. The *Virgin* was at Porto Cabello, painting and refitting.

REVIEW OF THE CIVIL WARS.

The fearful effects of the civil wars which have raged almost continuously, may be realized from the fact that, according to statistics for the last ten years, upward of 20,000 persons have been killed in the state of things to which we complain in this unhappy Republic.

SEVERE FLOODS.

In Cuzata, on the borders of Venezuela, there have lately been very severe floods. The beautiful bridge which spanned the River Cucara has been carried away, and considerable damage otherwise has been done to the coffee fields and plantations in the neighborhood and along the river banks. The loss of life is very heavy, but have not yet been ascertained.

Sentence at the Court of General Sessions—A Burglar and a Fraudulent Clerk Handed Down to State Prison.

The proceedings at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, included the trial of MICHAEL H. CONLON, alias William H. Murphy, indicted on a charge of obtaining $10 from JAMES HAYES, a grocer, under pretense of being a City Marshal attached to the Mayor's office. The complainant testified that the accused called at his store at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, and made an inquiry as to whether he had a permit to keep barrels on the sidewalk. On being answered in the negative, he told the complainant that he was liable to a fine of $25 a day, and also informed him that he was a Marshal, and could obtain him a permit on payment of $10, at the same time displaying a badge. The money was given to him, after which he disappeared. PETER L. HOFFMAN testified that the accused held no connection with the Bureau of Permits. CONLON was sent to State Prison for three years.

JOHN GERLARDEN, a burglar, who broke into the house of HENRY WARTOR, adjoining the Catharine-street Ferry, was sent to State Prison for five years.

CHARLES SPARKS was convicted of stealing a set of harness, the property of the firm of OWEN & DECHERT, and was recommended to mercy by the jury. The evidence showed that the accused was employed by the firm as a matter of charity and that he did not receive any pay for his service beyond being provided with food and a place to sleep. The harness was obtained from a livery, of which he had charge, but there was no positive testimony to show that he took it. After the verdict had been rendered, the Assistant District-Attorney said that the accused was a bad person, but failed to produce any evidence as to the fact. SPARKS strenuously asserted his innocence, but said he had no friends in this country. He was sent to State Prison for one year. Among the prisoners acquitted was BERNARD THORNTON, charged with attempting to steal a ship's hawser, together with WM. MUSHER, charged with assaulting PETER WILMARTH with a pistol, and MICHAEL LYONS, charged with grand larceny.

The Court then adjourned until this morning, at which time a homicide case will probably be called on for trial.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—No nominations have yet been sent to the Senate by the President, though a number of appointments, made during the recess, are ready. There are about 1,500 offices, more or less, which will be filled at the opening of the session. Many of these are changes from Democrats to Republicans, and the Democratic Senators will, without doubt, propose the names of Democrats for the offices. Should the President refuse to appoint these men, there will be a fight, and the Democrats will have the support of the Republicans in the Senate. The Democrats have a majority of the Senate, and can reject any nominations made by the President. Should the President refuse to appoint Democrats, and the Senate refuse to confirm Republicans, there will be a deadlock, and the offices will remain vacant. The Democrats will not, however, be willing to allow the President to appoint Republicans to all the offices, and the Senate will, therefore, be able to force the President to appoint Democrats to a large number of the offices. The Democrats will not, however, be willing to allow the President to appoint Republicans to all the offices, and the Senate will, therefore, be able to force the President to appoint Democrats to a large number of the offices.

A NEW GERMAN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

A new German steam-ship line has been established, from New-York to Bremen, a port on the River Weser, 40 miles from Bremerhaven, at the mouth of the river. The ships will be of the largest class, and will touch at Southampton, England, on the outward trip. The first ship will leave New-York for Bremen on the 15th inst. The company will run a line of steamers between Bremen and Baltimore, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Baltimore about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Baltimore on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Philadelphia, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Philadelphia about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Philadelphia on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Boston, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Boston about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Boston on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Portland, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Portland about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Portland on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Halifax, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Halifax about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Halifax on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and St. John, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from St. John about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave St. John on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Quebec, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Quebec about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Quebec on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Montreal, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Montreal about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Montreal on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Toronto, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Toronto about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Toronto on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Hamilton, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Hamilton about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Hamilton on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and London, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from London about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave London on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Liverpool, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Liverpool about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Liverpool on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Glasgow, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Glasgow about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Glasgow on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Belfast, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Belfast about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Belfast on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Dublin, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Dublin about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Dublin on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Cork, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Cork about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Cork on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Limerick, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Limerick about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Limerick on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Waterford, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Waterford about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Waterford on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Wexford, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Wexford about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Wexford on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Rosslare, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Rosslare about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Rosslare on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Fishguard, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Fishguard about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Fishguard on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Milford Haven, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Milford Haven about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Milford Haven on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Pembroke, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Pembroke about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Pembroke on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Tenby, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Tenby about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Tenby on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Saundersfoot, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Saundersfoot about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Saundersfoot on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Kidwelly, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Kidwelly about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Kidwelly on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Llanelly, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Llanelly about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Llanelly on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Swansea, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Swansea about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Swansea on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Neath, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Neath about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Neath on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Port Talbot, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Port Talbot about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Port Talbot on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Aberavon, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Aberavon about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Aberavon on the 15th inst. The company will also run a line of steamers between Bremen and Briton Ferry, touching at Southampton. The ships will be of the largest class, and will sail from Briton Ferry about the 1st of each month. The first ship will leave Briton Ferry

CURRENT NOTES.

A student at the Michigan Agricultural College has realized $10,000 from the sale of a patent gate-latch, invented by himself.

A young girl, who has not yet attained her sixteenth year, awaits trial at the Dartford, Wis., jail for horse-stealing.

THOMAS J. VAUGHAN, a well-known shipbuilder, recently died at Philadelphia, in the sixty-third year of his age.

The body of a civilian, recently sent by express to Quebec, was mistaken for that of a soldier, and buried with military honors.

Several valuable lots of real estate were recently sold at Newport, R. I. One lot of 90,000 feet, on the cliff, brought $80,000.

The City of St. Paul, Minn., has been improved during the present year by the erection of buildings valued at $644,000.

The Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal, on the American side, will be opened for navigation next week.

Three acres of land were recently purchased at Baltimore for $66,000, by the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company.

Mr. JOHN B. PRATT, who is described as John Brooks, in Miss ALCOTT's *Little Women*, died recently at Maplewood, East Malden, Mass.

A fatal disease, called the "black leg," prevails to an alarming extent among the cattle of Boone County, Iowa. In the same State hogs are dying from putrid sore throat.

Mrs. MARY OUSTIS LEE, in a letter to one of the members of the Lee Memorial Committee, states that her late husband's name was ROBERT EDWARD.

A number of evangelical gentlemen of Boston are considerably disappointed because they cannot get a stop to the Sunday operations of all secular business on the ground of illegality.

HENRY CURTIS, the oldest inhabitant of Saratoga, died a few days since, in his one hundred and second year. He had resided at the Springs for seventy-five years.

WILLIAM PARROW, a well-known negro minstrel of Lynchburg, Va., was lately murdered by an Indian, with whom he had had an altercation, at Lebanon, Tenn.

The house of one of the New-Haven BEECHERS was visited by "ghosts," a few nights since, and nearly every pane of glass in the windows broken.

An octogenarian of Evansville, Ind., who has sustained several actions for breach of promise, is now the defendant in a suit for slander, damages being laid at $20,000.

Selma is the second largest cotton market in Alabama. Up to the present, 66,973 bales of the new crop have been received in that city. The product of 7,000 square miles of cotton lands is sent to Selma for sale every year.

A sale of the stock and copyrights of the American Tract Society of Boston is in contemplation. An effort will be made to find a buyer who will undertake to do all the work of the Society.

A baggage-master on the Central Ohio Railroad was recently detected in the act of selling a diamond ring, worth $1,000, for $10. He had stolen the jewel from the trunk of a passenger, and had no idea of its real value.

The woman at Detroit, Mich., who was so successful in an encounter with a burglar some time since, died last week from nervous prostration, caused through over-exertion on the occasion referred to.

The Savannah *Republican* is authority for the statement that Senator CAMERON has been so "struck with the life, progress and energy" of Georgia that he has resolved to add five millions to the banking capital of Savannah.

An individual who represents himself as the last of the Confederate soldiers who was released from a Northern bastile, has recently been arousing the sympathy of Southern ladies by a shocking tale of persecution and suffering.

Capt. HALL, of the steam-ship Orion, from Callao, bound to Hampton Roads, was struck and killed by a heavy sea some time since. At the same moment the chief mate and several sailors were washed overboard and lost.

The Lake Village *Times* is responsible for the statement that "the Fish Commissioners have put 800,000 eggs of the white fish from Lake Champlain into the hands of two enterprising villagers for hatching."

A bill has been introduced into the Senate of North Carolina to reduce the salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to $20 per annum. The Raleigh *Standard* says that the object of this action is to cause the complete abandonment of the public school system.

JACOB BRILLINGER, a wealthy farmer of Spring Garden Township, York County, Penn., was recently seized by three ruffians in his own house, gagged, and carried to a garret, where he was robbed. The men were subsequently arrested.

The Chicago *Times* condescends to admit that Baltimore is, in respect to commercial enterprise and rapid growth, "the Chicago of the Atlantic." It is not long since a certain Western statesman did New-York the justice to say that it was "the Chicago of the East."

A lady, who has resided for several years at Philadelphia in rather straightened circumstances, was, last week, made happy by the discovery of a diamond breast-pin worth over $4,000 in a box of old jewels, which had at one time been in the possession of her father. She had had it for ten years without knowing its value.

The popular explanation of the recent failure of wholesale whisky-dealers in Cincinnati, according to the *Commercial* of that city is, that the banks declined to accommodate them to the point of their pressing necessities, one reason announced for this being that the pork men "needed all their surplus funds for their operations."

An Englishman named CLEIG, who appears to have paid considerable attention to the study of suicide, called a number of his friends around him, the other night, at Cleveland, Ohio, and spent several hours in singing, telling stories, and drinking champagne. While pouring his wine, he was seen to place a small bottle frequently to his mouth, and when the merriment seemed to have reached its height, he gave some of the contents to each of his friends. In the morning he was found dead in bed, and the bottle which had contained the poison lying by his side. The deceased was quite wealthy, and no cause save that of insanity—can be assigned for his singular conduct.

The New-Vanderbilt Depot—Progress of the Work.

The new Vanderbilt depot at Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue is rapidly progressing toward completion. Twenty-five of the thirty great iron arches are up, and the remainder will be erected before the end of next week. All the Forty-second-street front is finished, including the great iron lettering over each of the three entrances. On the Fourth-avenue corner turret is "New-York and New-Haven Railroad;" the central tower has "New-York and Harlem Railroad;" and the western corner turret has "New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad." The side-front toward Madison-avenue makes a most imposing appearance. It is 652 feet long, extending from street to street. Two towers of moderate height will rise above the roof, level at either end, while the centre will have a Gothic peak. The corners of the brick-work are trimmed with iron dressings, which are additional braces to the strength of the masonry, and ornamental as well as useful. Fine single-plate glass will fill each of the window-sashes. A private stairway of ample width, and paved with coarse granite blocks, gives access to this side. The walls over each section are appropriately lettered with each Company's title, similar to the front. The Fourth-avenue side walls are about one-third finished. Iron columns intersect the brick-work midway between the arches, and a saddle-siding to the symmetry, serve as brace-s also. These will rise to an equal height with the opposite side, but will be differently ornamented. The office buildings have been roofed and the work of interior finishing is in progress. The style is to be exceedingly elegant and substantial in most severe and rebuking contrast to the Erie opera-bouffe gewgaws. It is understood that the design for a fine statue, with emblematical medallions, of Commodore VANDERBILT, and the symbols of his famous career, is in course of execution. The fact that measurements about the niche in the great central tower were taken yesterday, indicates the idea that the work will soon be done, although the most profound silence is maintained upon the subject. Among the many unsatisfactory improvements in this new enterprise, are the steam platforms, the steam heating arrangements, ventilation, and other contrivances for the convenience, safety and comfort of travelers. Best of all, in the plan of erecting a complete riddance of the underdriver nuisance, smoke and cinders—one of the most insufferable of nuisances. A portion of the arches have been painted white. The roof will be all on by February, and from present indications the entire structure will be in use by March next. It will be the largest and most complete depot in every particular, in the world.

NATIONAL COINAGE.

Report of the Director of the Mint—Proposed Substitute for Fractional Currency—Paper Money vs. Gold—New Foreign Coins.

The deposits of bullion at the Mint and branches during the fiscal year were as follows: Gold, $20,487,382 44; silver, $1,834,431 51; total deposits, $22,299,313 95. Deducting the redeposits or bars made at the branch of the Mint and redeposited in another for coinage, the amount will be $20,855,760 12. The coinage for the same period was as follows: Gold coin, number of pieces, 1,338,500; value, $24,371,870; unparted and fine gold bars, 57,822 22; silver coin, number of pieces, 1,370,700; value, $1,370,700; silver bars, $201,350 40; nickel, copper and bronze coin, 23,152,000; value, $232,520; total number of pieces struck, 25,861,200; total value of coinage, $25,975,090 62.

REDEMPTION OF COPPER AND NICKEL COINS.

As authorized by law, the redemption of the nickel-copper cents was continued during the fiscal year, by exchange for the five-cent nickel coins. The amount thus redeemed was, in pounds, 83,337; value, $20,973 25. The amount redeemed last year was $160,186 50, showing a decrease of $39,599 00, and being $139,809 75 less than the amount received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. The amount now outstanding is 2,247,615, if any, in excess of the actual demand. The two cents from the three-cent nickel pieces, and the three cents from the five-cent pieces redeemed during the past year, for the nickel and two-cent pieces were largely in excess of the amount redeemed. Should provision be made by law for the redemption of the one-cent and two-cent bronze coins, it will meet no objection from me, as I consider this the best disposition that can be made of the base coin, especially during our war, and the fact of its not being equal to gold in millions of value. But, for the last fifteen years counterfeits have been put in circulation in all parts of the United States silver half and quarter dollars have been their currency for many years. Until recently payments, large and small, have been made in the coin. But the excessive accumulation of it, especially during our war, and the fact of its not being equal to gold in millions of value, has caused a general disappearance of it from circulation, and a large exportation of the coin to foreign markets. And now a new quarter dollar, just mentioned, has been provided, and shows what it strange to say, a quarter dollar is paid for much after the fashion of our own. It does not appear what is the object of having both a silver and a paper quarter dollar to be used concurrently, unless it be that the latter is a temporary issue.

It would be a very considerable change in the Mexican dollar—not in the standard, but in the devices. Artistically, there is a great improvement. There are as before, the eagle, an serpent, and cactus; on the left, the Republican cap and staff; and on the other side the national coat of arms—a shield and sword; but the whole is surrounded by a wreath, and the denomination is given. Nothing remarkable to comment upon in this. There is no longer expressed in words the "Empire Mexicano" and the "Imperio y Libertad" are erased, but the equivalent in those devices and groups. But the "Libertad" remains, and the 873. It is quite possible that the Republic did not make it prominent, as the Imperial so largely did not make it prominent, as the Imperial so largely did not make it prominent, as the Imperial so largely

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Always touch at and from Queenstown. Every steamer in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Northern and Southern France, is sent, specially, to connect with the Company at any other route at sea.

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Wednesday.....March 20 | Saturday.....April 6
Saturday.....March 23 | Wednesday.....April 10
Wednesday.....March 27 | Saturday.....April 13
Saturday.....March 30 | Wednesday.....April 17
Wednesday.....April 3 | Saturday.....April 20
Saturday.....April 6 | Wednesday.....April 24
Wednesday.....April 10 | Saturday.....April 27
Saturday.....April 13 | Wednesday.....May 1
Wednesday.....April 17 | Saturday.....May 4
Saturday.....April 20 | Wednesday.....May 8
Wednesday.....April 24 | Saturday.....May 11
Saturday.....April 27 | Wednesday.....May 15
Wednesday.....May 1 | Saturday.....May 18
Saturday.....May 4 | Wednesday.....May 22
Wednesday.....May 8 | Saturday.....May 25
Saturday.....May 11 | Wednesday.....May 29
Wednesday.....May 15 | Saturday.....June 1
Saturday.....May 18 | Wednesday.....June 5
Wednesday.....May 22 | Saturday.....June 8
Saturday.....May 25 | Wednesday.....June 12
Wednesday.....May 29 | Saturday.....June 15
Saturday.....June 1 | Wednesday.....June 19
Wednesday.....June 5 | Saturday.....June 22
Saturday.....June 8 | Wednesday.....June 26
Wednesday.....June 12 | Saturday.....June 29
Saturday.....June 15 | Wednesday.....July 3
Wednesday.....June 19 | Saturday.....July 6
Saturday.....June 22 | Wednesday.....July 10
Wednesday.....June 26 | Saturday.....July 13
Saturday.....June 29 | Wednesday.....July 17
Wednesday.....July 3 | Saturday.....July 20
Saturday.....July 6 | Wednesday.....July 24
Wednesday.....July 10 | Saturday.....July 27
Saturday.....July 13 | Wednesday.....July 31
Wednesday.....July 17 | Saturday.....August 3
Saturday.....July 20 | Wednesday.....August 7
Wednesday.....July 24 | Saturday.....August 10
Saturday.....July 27 | Wednesday.....August 14
Wednesday.....July 31 | Saturday.....August 17
Saturday.....August 3 | Wednesday.....August 21
Wednesday.....August 7 | Saturday.....August 24
Saturday.....August 10 | Wednesday.....August 28
Wednesday.....August 14 | Saturday.....August 31
Saturday.....August 17 | Wednesday.....September 4
Wednesday.....August 21 | Saturday.....September 7
Saturday.....August 24 | Wednesday.....September 11
Wednesday.....August 28 | Saturday.....September 14
Saturday.....August 31 | Wednesday.....September 18
Wednesday.....September 4 | Saturday.....September 21
Saturday.....September 7 | Wednesday.....September 25
Wednesday.....September 11 | Saturday.....September 28
Saturday.....September 14 | Wednesday.....October 2
Wednesday.....September 18 | Saturday.....October 5
Saturday.....September 21 | Wednesday.....October 9
Wednesday.....September 25 | Saturday.....October 12
Saturday.....September 28 | Wednesday.....October

A NIGHT IN THE SEWERS.

The Filthy Caverns Under the Metropolis Explored.

Terrible Scenes and Frightful Odors—Combats with Remarkable Rats—Deadly Atmosphere—Long Tramp Underground by a Venturesome Party.

Little do the denizens of the "upper crust" dream of the underground world that permeates the foundations of their hotels, boarding-houses and homes, in every direction. The general opinion of the lower strata of City life as gleaned from an occasional glimpse at tenement-house cellars, wharf shanties and market outskirts. But beyond all this there has lately been discovered "a new atmosphere," and a new haunt where adventurers grope, not in vain, for novelty and treasure. Some months ago an eccentric character was arrested by the Police, who found him coming out of the mouth of a sewer as one of our river-front sewers. He was bedaubed with slime and saturated with the vile liquids of the City drainage. Flung over his shoulders was an ample bag, which, on being examined, was found to contain, among an assortment of other articles, some silver spoons, a gold watch, and sundry trinkets, the whole representing quite a considerable value. At the time, it was generally believed that he was a thief, and had made the sewer a sort of refuge from legal pursuers. It did not seem possible that such a calling could possibly be followed. Experts, including detectives, declared that the foul gases and noxious vapors would certainly overcome the stoutest-nerved adventurer, who would assuredly fall a victim to his rashness in penetrating far into the bowels of the Metropolis. Subsequently, however, it has seemed that such was not the case—that there is a possibility of such a life, and that the supposed gutter-snipe thief was, in reality, what he professed—a subterranean scavenger. His name is unknown, and his residence too. Whether the identical one or not, it is impossible to say, but at sundry times, river men have noticed a queer figure, answering to such a description, making his entrance at nightfall and his exit at dawn of day at various sewer mouths. Always he has the same bag, more or less filled with unknown contents. He seems a simple, unobtrusive, quiet creature, bent upon his own business, and altogether indifferent or timid toward others.

Cogitating over these items for some time, a party decided to make a tour underground, or rough the sewer passages, on Monday night. They did so. Their narrative is as follows:

After two attempts to enter through the manholes and basins, both of which were frustrated by the suspicious Police, who from our tatterdemalion garb accounted us as questionable characters, we found it necessary to enter at some river-front opening. We made two attempts, both of which were dashed by the river Police, who had more than half a mind to arrest us. At last we came to the opening of the Fourteenth-street sewer, on the North River. It was at a late hour of the night. The tide was falling, and the water calm. A bright moon, occasionally obscured by passing clouds, rendered the scene, at times, as clear as early evening, and revealed the black jaws of the sewer gaping toward the gleaming river, and exuding a trickle of refuse water. Our boat pulled up toward it with some caution, for we were timid with the apprehension of a possible star-breasted cynic, who might challenge our passage. But, without interruption, the spot was reached. It was some distance above our boat level, and we were obliged to climb, "tooth and nail," up to it. Here came the first experience of disgust, as our hands clenched the slimy brick-work and slipped along the filth. A vigorous leap and grunt brought us upon our knees, and sent us sliding like a greased sling along the chamber. Instantly we regained our upright position. Lanterns (with the safety-gauge) were taken in hand; a pistol and our "knuckle-dusters" passed; our revolvers and bludgeons, pikes and hooks were examined; and we were ready for foul air from below, rats, ghosts, and everything we could think of. We had taken every precaution that the gentlemanly Superintendent of Sewers, Mr. PARSONS, and his men, "Paddy" and "Buckley," had kindly given—but we did not mind such positive commands not to venture in. We looked out and bade our boatman good-night, gave a glance at the lights along the opposite shore, and moving upon the water, and commenced our journey. It seemed like entering the approach to some great catacomb. The brickwork that intersected the sewer in and the earth above it, was of an oval shape, five feet high by six feet broad, dripping with moisture and covered with a slimy coating which did not blacken, but rendered the brick of a more intensely red glow. At the bottom was a slight deposit of dirt—not as much as the muddy bed of a country brook, nor was it of filth, but of dirt grit. Over this ran a swift stream of water, about three inches in depth, and some two feet in width. It was not discolored, but clear, with some separate particles of refuse floating away riverward with the current. There is a declination of grades in the sewerage system, adapted to the various districts of the city—all tending toward the rivers. Darkness is no name for the pitch-black night that prevails in these passages. A light is hardly visible, and as for the atmosphere—after you get some distance inward—it is indescribable. Here it was a mere stench, but a rank quintessence of sour moisture that pinched one's bones, and pricked one's lungs as a fay of needle-points. The sensation was that of a powerful icy hand and noisome fetor, pressing within and without the whole body.

We have gone a block. We know that by the cross branch of the sewer, and take our chalk to mark an arrow pointing our return way, so that we shall not get lost. Another and another block is thus traversed, and our mark in the underground world is made upon the right side brick-wall. On we go. Hark! It's heavy thud and rumble of a market wagon, rolling along the street over our heads. The vibrations thrill through the masonry foundation at our feet, and tremble up in our bones. Suddenly our vanguard comes straddling back toward us with leaps, his lantern clinking against the bricks, and his feet sliding on the treacherous bottom. He gives a last leap and shoots himself in ridiculous sprawl at our feet. We raised him up, besmeared from top to toe. Imperatingly with terror, he gasps: "Dogs! Dogs!" We launched ahead, and see: "Not dogs, but rats." He is more angry still, and insists, "It may be rats to you, but it's dogs to me," and no raughts his extinguished lantern and fails bravely in the rear. Two abreast, with drawn and cocked revolvers we advance, bludgeons and pikes in reserve, lights elevated. The water deepens—so does the excitement. "Splash! splash!" and on a school of black bodies loom up in the dim waters. Nearer we come. They are rats, and, sure enough, are as large as small terrier dogs. They sit up on their haunches, show their teeth, and squeal hideously. We feel squeamish—that's a fact; but stiffen our knees, and "One! two! fire! crash! bang!" We are almost suffocated with the smoke, and stunned by the concussion. The gas in the basin beyond flashes up with an answering explosion, and the long cavern rears with the echo. "Quick! quick! to the boat! get fresh air, or we are lost!" One staggers; we grasp and drag him to the opening. The fresh air and "medicine" does the doctor's business. We are "right side up" once more. We won't dare use pistols in the fire-damp again; that was a risky lesson. One of us wishes to go home and see his mother; he soon rallies, and we "go marching on." Rats in hordes and foul smells occasionally threaten, but we get used to them, hold our breath, seek fresh air at the basin openings and push on. The grating of feet echoes upon the rails above to-day, which to-morrow we have reached Fifth-avenue. We turn down, carefully chalk-marking the bricks. The sound of voices is almost stifled; we can hardly hear each other speak. Perhaps the slight depth of the water is owing to the fact that the upper world is all asleep, and with the few exceptions of saloons, &c., no kitchen, store, or house-sinks are in use. "Stop!" one cries. We pause. It must be near Fourth-street. A policeman's club clicks over the curb above. We shout: "Hello!" The officer above says: "What the devil is saying hello?" Again we shout, louder: "Hello up there!" Above the voice replies: "Who are ye's anyhow?" We repeat the performance until the poor fellow believes the place bewitched with sewer goblins, and leaves the spot. Again we proceed; now there is a turn, and we enter the Clarmont-street sewer. This is six feet high, by eight broad, and we can walk upright, which greatly relieves the stoop and "crick" in our backs, necessitated in our former progress. Again we go on a bend-er and enter Clarkson-street sewer. Here the grade descends, the water grows deeper, and the refuse more considerable. We notice many more branch sewers, and drain pipes, myriads of rats, and,—what has before been omitted in this story,—thick clusters of cobweb-like fungus, depending from the arch overhead. Talk about elephants! Why these rats are talk that will tell the greatness of our prosperities. All that can taint ever was made can never antidote the fragrant odors that assailed our eyes, noses, ears and lungs. Just smell the clothing that we wore and you will "know how's is yourself." The gases threaten to seriously and we hold a council of hesitation. To retrace our steps is a long, disappointing journey; to push on to the great Canal-street sewer is our best way, and it is not far off; if we shout to the Police patrol at a basin culvert, and are taken out, they will cost us in a call for refugees thereon. So again we advance. The air stifles us, and nearly "downs the glim" rays of our lamps. Rats scamper between our feet and raise a horrible chorus of execration as we lay on our cudgels right and left. At every opening basin we pause to breathe. The pure aperation strikes down to our bodies, and we are tired enough to lay down and sleep with the rat swarms. Again and again we squeeze vigor out of the "medicine" flasks. Thus similarly we progress. Again we stoop as the Bleecker-street sewer-five feet circular-is entered. On again. The noises decrease and the air becomes more oppressive. We pause at a basin and breathe. The lantern light falls upon a white object in the black mud below. We stir it with our pike and a horrible stench comes forth. We turn it over and consider the dim, obscure outlines of what, once an infantile corpse, far advanced in a state of decomposition, meets our horrified vision. If that is a human form, how many more may be dissolving, hidden away in the black ooze of the basins under the street-corners! Who knows but the Almighty Judge and the guilty child-slayers!

There were other ample fine fragments that we saw, but none so distinctly marked as that. We reach Broadway, where the passage is but four feet high and three broad. On, with a stoop of humble inclination, we go. This is the very worst part of the journey. The black mud is deep, and the fumes of it well nigh choking. Sure as each street-cesspool opening there is good air. Through Howard and Mercer street sewers we crawl, and are nearly through, when one of our company screws out, "I am dying!" and falls. We clutch his garments and drag him along until the great main in Canal-street is reached. We shout and shoulder him as his limbs sprawl, and reckon how nearly dead we all are. Our limbs are as though lashed by bruises in a prize-fight. Our feet are as though pounded under trip-hammers. Our eyes are full of grit, and our noses rank-and rotten with vile odors. One after another yields to nature, and vomits fearfully. The taste to our mouths cannot be described. Go try the experiment if you would know all these sensations. The "medicine" is exhausted—as we are also—and down toward the river we wend our weary way, a company of the most woe-begone creatures that ever shuffled through such an avenue. Besmeared and bedraggled from head to feet, and altogether demoralized, we are a spectacle at once hideous and unendurable to behold. The Canal-street sewer is the largest in the City. It is nine feet in height and ten feet in width, oval-shaped, well built and quite clean. Mr. BONNER or Commodore VANDERBILT could drive a double team through Broadway with the largest sewer cast, and a company of militia could perform simple evolutions. The air is good and the passage quite pleasant. At high tide the water fills one-third of its interior, as it does some other sewers, and cleans them well. There is another sewer more than twice as large in Fifty-ninth-street, was broad daylight when we reached the river. A boat landed us on a dock, where, after divesting ourselves of some of our clothing, we were wrapped in blankets and rode home. We are all rested now. But oh! that smell still lingers.

Meeting of Republican Politicians—An Effort to Harmonize the Factions in Kings County.

An attempt to harmonize the conflicting factions that have heretofore distracted the Republican Party in Kings County, was commenced on the Thirteenth Ward, Brooklyn, last night. A meeting was convened for that purpose at the head-quarters, in Broadway, near Fourth-street, E. D., on a requisition signed by JOHN W. COE, lately elected Supervisor over the regular nominee, and nine others, who were dissatisfied with the party management. JOHN D. DARLINGTON, Chairman of the Thirteenth Ward Executive Committee, called the meeting to order, and Mr. COE stated its object, which was to heal all dissensions in the party by selecting a ticket to be voted on at the coming primary that would be satisfactory to all. Mr. CHARLES P. RAYMOND approved of the movement, and moved that Mr. COE be appointed to wait upon the different factions, ascertain their views and report at the next meeting. A discussion followed in which Col. J. W. JONES, C. C. CHESHIRE, Hon. DEMAS STRONG and Col. CHAS B. MORTON took part. Mr. STRONG was opposed to reconciling factions that originated in personal spites and jealousies. He wanted men sent to the General Committee who were Republicans on principle. Mr. CHESHIRE thought that the party in the ward and City sadly needed reorganization. Col. MORTON was opposed to having a public discussion of faction grievances. The factions should meet in private and settle their little differences. It was a crime to bring such subjects up in a public meeting. He moved that the Executive Committee for the ward, and the Sailors' and Soldiers' Association and similar bodies meet and prepare a ward ticket. This motion caused some confusion and was not acted upon.

The motion to appoint Mr. COE a harmonizing committee was carried, and the meeting adjourned until Monday evening next.

Bold Highway Robbery.

CHARLES CASEY, a stranger in the City, and now a temporary inmate of the House of Detention, yesterday caused the arrest of MICHAEL KERRIGAN, of No. 126 South Third-street Williamsburg, on a charge of highway robbery. The prisoner and three other men stopped the complainant on the corner of New Bowery and James-street, at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when KERRIGAN seized CASEY by the throat and took from his vest pocket a $5 bill. The gang then brutally kicked their victim, finally making their escape. KERRIGAN, when arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, declared that the complainant had first assaulted and stabbed him, subsequently causing his arrest. The Magistrate held the accused for trial at General Sessions in default of $2,000 bail. KERRIGAN is the man who was found with PATRICK VAUGHAN alias George Johnson, who was mysteriously wounded a few days ago and died at the Park Hospital. As KERRIGAN'S absence compelled an adjournment of the Coroner's inquest, his arrest may lead to further developments in the Vaughan mystery.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Strong efforts are now being made to procure the seven counterfeiters who are known as the "Sawdust Swindlers," and who are at Ludlow-street Jail under indictment. It is said that about $2,000 has been counterfeited for the purpose of buying bondsmen for them. Yesterday, PHILIP WHITE, who claimed to live at No. 21 Rutgers-place, and to do business at Key West, Fla., and JOHN M. MEADE, who pretended to live at No. 23 Bank-street, presented themselves before Assistant District-Attorney PURDY, for the purpose of becoming sureties for one of the prisoners. They were peremptorily refused. Subsequently, SAMUEL FLORENCE, one of the prisoners, was released, after bonds had been furnished for his appearance at Court by LEOPOLD ROSENFELD, of No. 144 East Fifty-fourth-street, and ADAM HEIDERICK, of No. 86 First-avenue.

Commissioners BOSWORTH, MANIERRE and BARR investigated thirty complaints against policemen, which were generally of the usual character, at Police Headquarters, yesterday. Thirty-second Precinct, was charged by Inspector JAMESON with riding a horse at a furious rate in Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-third streets. TWIGG admitted the fact, but said it was the horse instead of himself, saying that the animal was unmanageable. But Inspector JAMESON having said that he checked the steed, and then started him off again, TWIGG admitted that he had got the beast under control, and had then proceeded to give him enough of his own selected fun by running him home again. The case was referred to the Board.

At a meeting of the Linnæan Association, of this City, held yesterday, Mr. THOMAS ROWE being in the chair, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: THOMAS ROWE, President; Executive Committee—Thomas Rowe, Wm. B. Kirkland, R. Warren Weston, Edward Austin, George A. Thayer, Henry H. Crocheron, John D. Wood; John D. Wood, Secretary and Treasurer. The present weight of fifty-two pounds per bushel for linseed is to be changed, on and after the 1st of January, to fifty-six pounds per bushel, in conformity with the change to be made at that date by the Custom-house.

The anniversary exercises of the Jane-street Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school came off last evening, in the Church, which crowded. The children to the number of 200 were seated on a raised platform facing the centre of the Church, the girls presenting a pretty appearance in handsome white dresses. The proceedings were opened by a chorus, and were varied by addresses, solos, dialogues and recitations, which were all rendered in a very excellent manner by the pupils of the school.

THOMAS COCHRAN, of Brighton, S. I., caused the arrest of WM. MATTHEWS, JOHN FAREELETON and ANSON WOOD, yesterday, on a charge of maintaining a faro bank on the third floor of No. 139 Ann-street, for the purpose of swindling. As the complainant had lost $1,900 in the house, he had a rankling sense of the offense committed by the accused. The Police secured a few gaming implements in their raid. Justice DOWLING at the Tombs held the prisoners for trial in the sum of $1,000 bail each.

The entire block of City lots fronting on Fifth-avenue, Central Park, Madison-avenue, Seventy-eighth-street, and Seventy-ninth-street will be sold at Messrs. V. B. STEENBOOM, SON & Co., at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, today. The property is a valuable one, and the sale, from the location of the lots, commands general interest. If the block is not sold entire, the lots are to be disposed of singly. In another column will be found a more extended notice of the proposed transaction.

On Tuesday evening last, as the Twenty-second Ward Fantasticals were returning from their target excursion, a number of them went into the saloon on the corner of Fifty-first-street and Seventh-avenue, and called for some beer, which was drawn for them. They refused to pay for it, when the proprietor, PETER BAMBIDGE, remonstrated and demanded payment. One of the Fantastics struck a large pitcher out of his hand on the floor with it. PETER then drew a revolver and fired two shots over their heads, when they fled. He had one of the Fantastics, MATTHEW DONOHOE, arrested. The prisoner was hopped up in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, and committed for examination.

There was a rumor current that the steamer Columbia, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and the *Manhattan*, of the New-York and Mexican line, had been matched to race from Havana, which they left simultaneously for New-York. This was entirely accidental, so far as the departure was concerned, and there is not the slightest truth in the match being made.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, MARY MYERS, of No. 137 Canal-street, and PAULINE HANSON were charged with endeavoring to induce young girls to enter infamous houses in California by false representations of good employment. They were held for examination.

The special Deputy Marshals and Supervisors appointed to serve during the election made another demand on Marshal SHARPS, yesterday, for their pay. They were informed by the latter that he hoped that a bill would be passed by Congress making an appropriation for the purpose, and that he expected to distribute the money within ten days.

Gen. M. T. McMAHON, President of the Cuban Junta of the United States, has received a letter from CESPEDES expressing gratification at the organization of the League, denying emphatically that the Cubans have imitated the atrocities of the Spaniards in the war, and uniting with the League in the hope that Cuba will not be free.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, GEO. EARHART, of No. 48 Charles-street, was charged with complicity in a conspiracy to defraud Mrs. ELIZA LYNCH, of No. 721 Broadway, out of $2,000 worth of diamonds. The particulars of this case appeared in yesterday's TIMES. The prisoner was held to answer.

The prizes of the Fair of the Suffolk-street German Reformed Church as the hall of the German Young Men's Christian Association, No. 62 Ludlow-street, will be distributed to-morrow evening and the remainder of the goods will be disposed of by auction.

A steer became unmanageable yesterday in Laurens-street, and made a general onslaught upon all and sundry. Several persons had narrow escapes, but Roundsman BOLEMAN and two officers of the Fifteenth Precinct before he had injured any one.

ALEXANDER MCQUADE was yesterday committed in the Yorkville Police Court on a charge of embezzling $20 from his employers, KENNY & HITCHCOCK, freight agents, corner of Forty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday, Sergt. HENRY J. MEHER was transferred from the Twenty-seventh Precinct to the Sixth, vice Sergt. BENJAMIN BROOKS, transferred from the Sixth to the Twenty-seventh.

JAMES GAYLER, Special Agent for the Post-office Department, Col. B. T. MORGAN and others testified for the Government yesterday, in the case of JOSEPH HARTSTEIN, a letter-carrier, charged with secreting letters.

A pair of runaway horses, yesterday, collided with a Broadway car, at Thirtieth-street, and, running their heads through the car-windows, shocked all the passengers, but injured only one, and him but slightly.

WALTER GREGORY was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for attempting to set fire to the residence of Geo. RICKERTS, of No. 28 Bowery, on the preceding evening.

The remains of Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE were taken to Washington yesterday morning, accompanied by his widow and immediate relatives. The coffin was of rose-wood, heavily mounted with silver.

EMMA BEAVER, a native of Germany, aged thirty-seven, committed suicide, yesterday, at No. 330 East Thirty-fifth-street by swallowing Paris green. She was partially insane.

BROOKLYN.

At the Police trials, yesterday, JAMES KINNEY, of the Third Precinct, was dismissed the force for drunkenness. JAMES B. SMITH, of the First Precinct, was fined three days' pay for entering a butcher's store while on duty. Officer LYTTON, of the First Precinct, was fined ten days' pay for leaving his post to visit the keeper of a liquor-saloon, and Officer TAYLOR, of the Ninth Precinct, was fined ten days' pay for going to sleep in a feed-trough, at the corner of Broadway and Marion-street.

The Law Committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, composed of CROOKE, CROSS and KOLLMEYER, to whom was referred the bill for the refurnishing of the jail, assuming to be the Board of Supervisors of the whole county, met in the Court-house and examined Messrs. CORRIGAN and FEW, the gentlemen from whom the articles in question were purchased. Gen. CROOKE conducted the investigation. It is no exaggeration to say that the goods mentioned in the bill in question could be purchased at the outside, for at least one-third of the price charged for them.

EDWARD WELLINGTON BOATE was brought before Justice WALSH yesterday morning, on a charge of abandoning property by his wife, who testified that she had rented a house for a month, and that when he did not pay at last it was with the object of procuring money from her, he having previously drank up the results of his own labors. The Court bound the offender to support the unfortunate woman.

GEORGE WINKLER, contractor, brought action against the City, yesterday, in the City Court, to recover $1,500 for work and materials furnished by him for the erection of a new Station-house in the Sixteenth Ward. The defense was a general denial; but the jury believed the statement of the plaintiff, and gave him a verdict for the full amount claimed.

There are at the present time in Brooklyn 2,500 retail liquor-stores, from which a revenue of $2,750,000 will accrue to the Government. Any selling without license are liable to immediate arrest, and, upon conviction, to a fine of $50, or twenty days' imprisonment for the first offense.

JOHN COLLINS, the marine, who was arrested on Thursday last for breaking into the house of Mrs. DARKEE, No. 76 State-street, was arraigned before Justice WALSH, yesterday, and in default of bail committed by that functionary to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LONG ISLAND.

On Tuesday evening, two young men of Babylon, named DORRINE and FRIEND, entered the saloon of S. M. UDALL, where was seated the wife of the proprietor. Seeing that she was alone, they took possession of the premises and began an assault upon her person. Her cries for help attracted the attention of a gentleman named ARNOLD, who hurried to the place, and, as he entered the room, was felled to the floor by a blow from a two-pound weight, which Friend had in his grasp. The second attracted a large crowd, and the two assailants were taken into custody and conveyed to the village jail. Mr. ARNOLD was, at last accounts, entirely senseless from the effect of the blow, but his physician has no doubt of his recovery.

Last night a large temperance rally took place at the Suffolk County Court-house, Riverhead, Rev. E. EDDY, of No. 67 Court-street, Brooklyn, presiding. Suffolk Lodge, Good Templars, No. 968, THOMAS HATWOOD, Esq., of England, was present, and addresses were delivered by a number of eminent speakers. A large number of organizations were represented and great enthusiasm prevailed. The attendance was large.

In Oyster Bay and adjacent villages on Long Island Sound the oyster planters have pledged themselves to buy no oysters of any one who does not recognize the right of planters to their oyster-beds. This action has been taken on account of the many infringements of the law which protects the planter in beds not exceeding five acres, and which infringements are upheld, in a measure, in public opinion.

A concert was given by the M. E. Church choir, of Patchogue, (DR. STANBURY'S,) at Academy Hall, Smithtown Branch, last evening, for the benefit of the M. E. Church at Smithtown. This choir is the finest in Suffolk County. The attendance was large, and the entertainment proved a great success.

The Board of Supervisors of Queens County met at the Town Hall, Flushing, yesterday, and audited the account of CHARLES A. RIDE, County Treasurer. At the close of the session the Board, at the invitation of Rev. W. DOTHINGE, Dutch Reformed Clergyman, adjourned to his house, where a bountiful collation was dispensed.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hudson County Medical Society has brought charges against DRS. ELDER and KUDLICH for "immoral and unprofessional conduct." The charge against these doctors, who are members of the association, is that of having accepted places on the staff of the Hudson County Hospital and practiced on the staff in connection with physicians not belonging to the Society. The charges against Dr. KUDLICH were not sustained, and an attempt being made to prove those against Dr. ELDER, he produced an injunction from the Supreme Court and an order that the Society should not prosecute any charges against him of this kind before that Court. The case will come up for trial before the Supreme Court on the fourth Tuesday of February.

The Land malpractice case was continued yesterday in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, Drs. CULVER and BEEBE were examined for the prosecution. Their evidence was simply corroborative of the testimony of the physicians previously examined. Prof. DORENUS gave evidence as to the analysis of the stomach and its contents. He said that he found only a small por-

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JAMES PYLE WELCOMES JAMES S. PYLE.—One runs the P. R. R., the other O. & M. Stockholders in either don't like much watering, but think the best investment is M. PYLE'S "O. K." SOAP. They can find it dry and hard at the nearest grocer's, or at the depot, No. 356 Washington-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Silesia.....Dec. 8...New-York.....Liverpool
America.....Dec. 8...New-York.....Bremen
Prussia.....Dec. 10...New-York.....Liverpool
Persia.....Dec. 10...New-York.....Brest
City of Washington.Dec. 10...New-York.....Liverpool
India.....Dec. 15...New-York.....Glasgow

FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Morro Castle.....Dec. 8...New-York.....Havana
Cleopatra.....Dec. 8...New-York.....Vera Cruz

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Silesia*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail, for paid letters, on the pier in Jersey City, until 1:15 P. M. For Havana and the West Indies, by the Morro Castle, at 3 P. M.

FRIDAY.

For Havana, by the *Cleopatra*, at 3 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Washington*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail, for paid letters only, on Pier No. 45, North River, until 1½ P. M. For France, via Brest, by the *Pereire*, at 12 M. No supplementary mail. For German States, via Bremen, by the *Amerika*, at 12 M. No supplementary mail.

Closings of Domestic Mails.

North; Providence via Worcester.....5 A. M.; 7 P. M.
North; through via N. P. R. R. and New-York Central.....6 A. M.; 6:00, 9 P. M.
Northern, via Harlem R. R.....
Philadelphia, over Cornwall.....7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven.....6 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport.....3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way.....6 P. M.; 3:30 P. M.
East, via Stonington.....6 P. M.
South, Through.....7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.....6 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West, Mails through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.....7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West, Mail, through to Clevelend, Toledo, Detroit by A. & G. W. Western R'y, to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.....6 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 7—In steam-ship Ohioa, for Liverpool.—James Ashbury, A. Sutton, Thomas McLean, E. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fowell, Mrs. W. Fell and child, Mrs. Hudson, child and servant, Mrs. Phillips, child and servant, Mr. Morganstein, D. Pyle, and Mrs. A. Pyle, J. Atkinson, C. Chapman, Miss Kate Feary, W. H. Feary, Capt. Dillon, T. Powell, L. S. Pettigon, S. Smith & Co., Elihu Hoag, J. W. Thompson, W. Mastmann, R. Warren, J. Miller, C. H. Walker, A. Connell, A. Stephens, H. Leach, A. H. Lees, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ainsworth, S. Miller, Mrs. Hutchinson, Donaware, Edmund Howe & Co.; Emma L. Porter, Sparks, Santa Martha, and Savanilla, Bros., Rev. Dr. Cook, J. Gilmore, O'Donnell, Bailey's Express, Mr. Lord & Co., Katie Rauser, Martin, Hale & Co., Louville, Van Brunt & Slagle; Sarah Cullins, Hale, Tampa Bay, Fla., Evans, Ball & Co., Stampeds, Whitmore, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Deakin, Vera Cruz Nov. 28, via Sisal and Havana Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Had strong N. E. and head seas up to Cape Florida; Dec. 1, lat. 29, lon. 80, had strong N. E. gale, which lasted 36 hours, parting chain cable and carrying away jib-boom. Dec. 2, lat. 28 30, lon. 80 30, had strong N. E. and light N. E. trades; in crossing the Gulf to the coast experienced strong N. E. and N. W. winds; Dec. 6, at Y. A. M., took a pilot from the bar. Left Dec. 3 Mr. Wm. Hall, of Baltimore; 4th, Mr. Wm. Hall, of Baltimore, Mr. Wm. Hall, Jr., of Baltimore, and Mr. Wm. Hall, 3d, of Baltimore.

Steam-ship Sarah Higuett, (of Boston,) Deane, Calcutta Aug. 21 and Sands Head 23d, with limeced to order. Ship Chas. Allen, &c., to James E. Ward & Co. Crossed the equator Nov. 9, in lon. 28; had light variable weather up to Dec. 3, since had a heavy N. E. gale, in which had cabin taken off; with water, 2 feet in hold. Dec. 6, at 4 P. M., spoke ship Jas. Barstow, 24 days from Boston, bound to Cardenas, (Pr.;) from New-Orleans for Liverpool; 6th, lat. 36 N., lon. 74 30 W., ship Rhine, from London for New-York; the C. M. S. and N. N. W. gales and heavy weather. Dec. 7, in lat. 39 30, lon. 70 30, spoke ship Rhine, from London for New-York.

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Steam-ship Cleopatra, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Orr & Co.

Steam-ship Yazoo, Allen, Havana Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Ship Harrison, (of Nash, Mo.,) Minot, Calcutta Aug. 4, and Sands Head same day, with mdse. to J. W. Revell & Co. Crossed the Cape of Good Hope Oct. 9; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Nov. 7, in lon. 23; Oct. 7, lat. 37 50 S., lon. 32 45 E., exchanged signals with ship Christobal, (Br.,) from Singapore for London. Nov. 8, lat. 3 30 N., lon. 27 30 W., exchanged signals with ship Schleswig Belle, (Br.,) from do. for Liverpool, 20 da. out.

Bark Helen Wilkie, (of Yarmouth,) Mahony, Cardenas 12 days. Nov. 21, passed a bark about 400 tons burden ashore on Shell Bedges, Bahamas, painted black; had a mainmast and mainmizzenmast; appeared to have just gone ashore.

Bark Cyclone, (of Shelburne,) Forbes, Hartlepool 45 da., with railroad iron to order. Vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Came in for pilot off Barnegat; 7th, spoke ship Banks; since experienced strong W. gales; Dec. 1, lat. 40 31, lon. 71 11, spoke brig Eunice, hence for Malaga; 4th, in lat. with ship Elizabeth Hamilton, hence for Liverpool.

Bark Adonis, (Br.,) Hall, Boston, Dec. 5, with mdse. to Funch & Edye.

Brig Mary E. Smith, (of Boston,) Dix, Stockholm Sept. 14, and Elsinmore Oct. 1, with iron to order. Oct. 15, in the North Sea, in a heavy N. W. gale shifted cargo, and was compelled to put into Leith for repairs. Arrived at Leith Oct. 19, and left Nov. 1. Oct. 15, in the North Sea, saw a lumber-loaded brig with masts gone, water-logged and abandoned, apparently in that condition for some time. Nov. 7, in the Atlantic, had a heavy gale from N. W., which experienced strong N. W. winds.

Bark Sarah, (of Yarmouth, N. S., new, 758 tons,) Gullison, Turks Island 20th ult., in ballast to C. Gerdwell & Co. Had very strong N. W. winds the entire passage.

Bark Tusk, (new, 400 tons,) Small, of and from St. John, N. B., with laths and white pine to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Had strong W. winds the entire passage.

Bark Vinco, (of Garmouth,) Cook, Malaga 28 da., with fruit to order and to Geo. De Lalley, Palmer, Gilchrist Oct. 26, and had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Walter Smith, (of Bangor,) Smith, Matanzas 20 da., with sugar, &c., to Henry E. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Deane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. &c., to J. F. Ames.

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